THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1834. [NO. 2363.

NOTICE—To those who may have any claims against the Estate of the late Mr. BAKER, Cadet of Artillery.—I have this day paid into the Treasury the balance of the Estate of the above mentioned Officer.

E. POTTINGER,
Lieut. and Paymaster, 2d Batt. Artillery.

ARTILLERY BARRACKS,
Bombay, August 20th, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND READING ROOM*, in Nesbit Lane, is open to the public on the following terms of Subscriptions:—

SUBSCRIBERS.	*Single.*	*Double.*
For one week	2	3
„ Fourteen days	3	5
„ A month	4	7
„ A quarter	11	18
„ A half year	22	36
„ A year	44	70

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Reading within the rooms, four annas per day.

Works of 3 to 4 vols. let out at a Rupee per set.

Arrangements have been made for the regular supply and early receipt of daily papers, monthly and quarterly Periodicals and Reviews, Annuals, &c. of which, there are taken in—English publications..... 34
Indian ditto..... 11

The proprietor has great pleasure in submitting for the perusal of his subscribers, and the Public, the following extracts of letters from London, dated the 11th and 21st April last, specifying the arrangements made for the regular early despatch of the English publications.

"We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your several commissions for Periodicals and other works, to all of which we paid immediate attention. We particularly directed our Newsman concerning the Newspapers, and he has promised to despatch all the Sunday Newspapers, which have a Saturday Edition, on that day, and all the rest, whenever they can be obtained from the office of the Publishers: so that we trust you will have them regularly sent to you up to the last hour of the ship sailing from this, and the outports. We have directed our Newsman to send them per post to Liverpool, when any ships are sailing from thence, and not from London. The other periodicals shall always be despatched by the very first ship after we can procure them.—

"We have been particular in attending to your request for Books, by sending instantly all that were procurable in your list, and by making a selection of the most fashionable and approved novels, &c. which we shall continue at intervals, until we hear from you. The newspapers have also been sent, as well as the Periodical publications. The novels could not be got in time to be shipped in London, and as we considered it important, we sent them to Portsmouth. We trust you will be pleased with the execution of this order, and shall continue to bestow our best attention in the future supplies, so as to ensure your success in what you have undertaken."—

The Library is extensive—and the selection judicious—it contains many valuable works of reference, History, Biography, Voyages and Travels, and the most popular Novels of the day.

Intending Subscribers can obtain a copy of the Regulations gratis, on application to DAVID FITZPATRICK, in charge, at the Rooms, in Nesbit Lane—

Where also may be had, Catalogues of the Books in the Library, at 2 Rs. each.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of BALLOO LUXAMON, Hindoo, late of Bombay, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects whatsoever, of the abovenamed BALLOO LUXAMON, deceased, may be granted to BHAGOOBOYE, the widow of the said BALLOO LUXAMON, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

ज्याहीरखबर

इक्लीझाईस्टीकाल सेट
मुंबईकर हींदु कैलास वासी बाळु लक्षु
मणवें वीतवीशया बाबद

हेच कैलास वासी बाळुलक्षुमण याचे सर्व वीत वीवाषयाचा आकत्यार घ्या बयाकरीतां मुंबई जडीकेटरचे सुप्रीम कोउर्तात हेच कैलासवासी बाळुलक्षुमणवी वीध्वा स्त्री बनाम भागुबाई तीणें अर्ज केलाआहे की त्यास द्यावें याबाबद जे कोणी समंध ठेवीत आसतील त्यास शृतव्हावें तारीख २२ आगष्ट सन १८३४.

सा. ये. वेस्ट.
वकील

TO BE LET—A large commodious House called Shrubberry, on the Breach Candy road, lately occupied by Colonel Manson.

Also, two Houses in Meadow Street. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE SON'S, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 23d August 1834.

THE
UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FOR
LIVES, SURVIVORSHIPS,
ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN,
IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ANNUITIES,
And for the Purchase and Sale of Reversions and Annuities.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1834.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

IN 5,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, TO BE AUGMENTED IN AMOUNT AND NUMBER, IF FOUND NECESSARY.

Five per cent. to be paid on the allotment of the Shares, and Interest on the amount of the Deposit to be paid to each Shareholder from the time of making such Deposit.

THE UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY has been established for the purpose of imparting to Residents in India, as well as to those in British Possessions elsewhere, the same great advantages both as regards Proprietors and Assurers, which it affords to those of Great Britain; for which purpose a proportion of the Shares have been reserved for distribution among the Indian Community.

The Shareholders will receive interest on the capital advanced at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and after the expiration of five years, the profits after payment of such interest, will be estimated, and one-fifth of them distributed, in the following proportions: viz. one-fourth to the Shareholders, and the remaining three-fourths to the holders of Policies for the whole term of life, who shall have been so assured for the full period of five years; and the distribution of profits on a similar plan will thereafter be continued annually.

The Committee of Management in Calcutta, will at all times be ready to treat for the purchase of Policies; or to advance, if required, on any Policy, by way of loan, two-thirds of its estimated value; and also to appropriate the profits, at the option of the Assured, in the augmentation of the amount of Policies, in diminution of the annual premiums, or in permitting them to accumulate, till all further payment of premiums becomes unnecessary.

The parent Institution being in London, with a similar Establishment in the Metropolis of India for granting Policies, gives the opportunity of allowing premiums, as well as claims, being made payable in either Country at the entire option of the concerned: Assurers may furthermore on arrival in England, in approved health, be permitted to pay premiums according to the reduced scale for Great Britain, during their residence there.

A large subscribed Capital, a judicious and economic system of management, and a scale of premiums calculated from the best and most recent experience of the duration of human life in Countries within the scope of the proposed operations of the Society, give ample security, both to the Proprietors and the Assured; to the first, that their Dividends will be regularly paid; to the second, the prompt liquidation of all their claims on the Society; and to both, that their assets will be properly husbanded, with a view to their just and equitable distribution at the oppointed periods.

The board of Directors have, by their Deed of Settlement, placed the control of the affairs of the Society in India, in a Committee of Management, consisting of five Members, *two* to be chosen by themselves, and *three* by the Proprietors who may vote in person at general meetings held in Calcutta: with the BANK OF BENGAL, as Treasurers, and Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co. of that City, as Agents.

It is a leading feature of this Society, that Proprietors are only liable for the amount of their respective shares. This is not only provided for in their Deed of Settlement, but it will form a specific contract in all their engagements, and as it is improbable that any further call will be made on the Proprietors, no Shares can be transferred without the sanction of the Committee of Management in India, or Board of Directors in England, being first obtained.

Tables of the Rates of Premium may be had of the Agents in Calcutta, who will receive applications for shares in the Society: and who will on an early day, give public notice of the same being allotted, and of the precise period when by completing the details consequent on a new Establishment, the Committee will be ready to receive proposals for Assurance. In the meanwhile, every information respecting the Institution will be furnished by the Agents.

The Rates of Premium will be found as low as a due consideration to security will permit, but the excess, if any, must be unimportant in a Society, which returns three-fourths of its profits to the Assured.

The Directors of the UNIVERSAL appeal with confidence to the support of the Indian Public in furtherance of a first undertaking to transplant the inestimable blessings of a well organized system of Life Assurance into a Country, the general economy of which, with a more than usually uncertain tenure of human life, would appear imperatively to call for such an Establishment on sound and safe principles; indeed they need but advert to the fact, (to secure for it the consideration which they conceive it eminently merits,) that had an Institution like the UNIVERSAL been in existence only a few years ago, much of the calamity and inconvenience which have occurred in Bengal would have been obviated.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT CHRISTIE,
7th April, 1834. *Actuary.*

IN THE PRESS, and will speedily be published, OBSERVATIONS on the NEELGHERRIES, with an account of their Topography, Climate, Soil, and Productions, and of the Effects of the Climate on the European Constitution, by R. BAIKIE, Esquire, M. D. late Superintending Medical Officer, Neelgherries. Edited by W. H. SMOULT, Esq.

With Maps, Routes, Sketches of the Scenery and Drawings of the principal buildings, and an Appendix containing Meterological Tables, Tables of Routes, a Catalogue of 400 newly discovered Plants, arranged by the Reverend Mr. Schmid, and a variety of useful information for Travellers.

The Work will consist of about 150 pages, royal 8vo., will be printed in a clear type and on fine Europe paper, at the Baptist Mission Press. Price to Subscribers 12 Rs.—To Non-Subscribers 16 Rs. Applications for the Work to be made to Messrs. THACKER and Co., the Publishers, Calcutta, or to Messrs. Forbes and Co. Bombay, where a Prospectus may be seen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Native of Alexandria by name HAJJEE AHMED, who was formerly in the service of Mr. Briggs, has lately arrived in Bombay from Judda, and wishes to offer his services to any Gentleman who may be returning to Europe through Egypt. He speaks and understands Italian very well, and French tolerably. Being in distressed circumstances he would willingly enter any gentleman's service for very low wages. Hajjee Ahmed's place of residence may be known by application at the office of the BOMBAY DURPUN.

Bombay, 22d August, 1834.

MESSRS. JAMES COCKBURN AND CO., in returning their best acknowledgements to their Friends, both in the Civil, and Military Services, for the extensive patronage which has been afforded to their Agency, take this opportunity of bringing more generally to the notice of Individuals and Families returning to Europe, that the Premises in London have accommodation for the receipt and care of baggage, which may be deposited in perfect security, and free of expence.

Their experience in Agency business now enables them to guarantee the utmost celerity in the execution of Commissions of every description, and the extent of their dealings the most advantagous rates of purchase that can possibly be secured. Their charges, have been materially reduced since the Establishment of their business, and as every article they ship is now entirely guaranteed in point of quality, no risk attaches to any orders with which they are favored. In Accoutrements and articles of equipment generally, Regimental, as well as personal, a very great saving is ensured by their employment.

From the unvarying testimonials in its favor, they feel justified in most strongly recommending the Beer of Messrs. Ind and Smith's for flavor, lightness, and the length of time it will keep good after bottling, its manufacture having been very greatly improved during the last two seasons.

All information relating to their business, may be obtained on application to their agent at Bombay, Mr. Grey, who, as usual, will receive and forward any Commissions, and transact all business connected with their Establishment.

11 *New Broad Street, London, April 15th*, 1834.

SALE by auction, BECK AND CO., on Tuesday next, 26th instant, will submit for public outcry, and for the most part sell without limit, the following collection of Goods, vizt:—250 Pieces of China Double Floor matting, China Camphor Wood Trunks, of sizes, Bamboo Blinds and Blank Books, a few dozens of Fancy painted Feathers, Palm leaf Fans, 60 dozens of French Claret, a few dozens of real Schiedam Gin, and French Brandy, Europe Letter Paper and Quill's, Bengal Table Cloths and Towels, about 150 uncleared lots of Sundries, Glass and Queens Ware in great variety, sundry Piece Goods, Wines, Beer, and Liquors, a considerable variety of useful Household Furniture; at 1 P. M. a capital Bengal Built Buggy, a Palanquin and any Saddle or Draught horses that may be received.

Forbes Street, 23d August, 1834.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. a few butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford and Co. per Triumph, from London, at Rs. 600 per butt, for cash.

Bombay, 23d August, 1834

A FEW cases of finely flavored Claret, and Sauterne, from Mr. J. EXSHAW, of Bordeaux, just imported per "*Oriental*," are for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., at the undermentioned prices, viz.

Lafitte, in three dozen cases, Rs. 66 each.
Leoville, in three dozen cases, „ 42 do.
Sauterne, in three dozen cases, „ 42 do.

Bombay, 23d August, 1834

FOR SALE—A furnished Bungalow, with out-houses and enclosure, called the *Retreat*, situated on the Mahabuleshwar Hills. Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co. with whom the title deeds, plan of the premises, and list of furniture, are deposited.

Bombay, 23d August, 1834.

SALES by public auction, by FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. On Tuesday next, the 26th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for Sale by public auction, without reserve, at his Residence in Rampart Row, the Household Furniture and Property of JAMES MORLEY, Esquire, proceeding to Europe. The same comprises, Glassware, Handsome Plated Ware, Porcelain and Queen's ware, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Services, Table Cutlery, Dining, Loo, Card, Sofa and Pembroke Tables, Handsome Couches, covered with Rich Crimson Damask, an eight and a four Light Chandelier, Handsome Mahogany Bookcases, Hanging Lamps, Wallshades, Large and Small Cots, and Bedding, Wardrobes, Presses, Iron Treasure Chest, Toilet Glasses, Chairs, Cookroom and Dispense Furniture and appurtenances. A large Stock of Choice Old London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Port, Brandy and other Wines and Liquors, and Ripe Pale Ale in bottle.

At 1 P. M. (unless previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome commodous London Built Landau;—has been but little used and a pair of Carriage Horses.

No Calalogues are published, but the property is now on view, and will continue so daily from 9 A. M. until sunset every day, until the day of sale.

Terms of Sale are made known on the premises and at the time of sale.

ON THE FOLLOWING DAY,

Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 11 A. M. F. B. AND CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms, a variety of useful and neat Furniture, consisting of Sideboard, Couches, Drawers, Wardrobes, a Bureau, some new and slightly worn Wearing Apparel, a pair Pistols, by '*Nock*', Hair Powder, Russia Oil Pomatum, a handsome Green Dessert Service, an assortment of Jams, Jellies, Prime Ham, &c. &c. Also a few copies of Grant *Duff's History of the Mahrattas*, a few copies of the Mahratta Guide "by Major CAPON" and sundry other New Books.

At noon, a Barouche with any other Carriages or Cattle.

Nesbit Lane, 23rd August, 1834.

FOR SALE—The following new and interesting works:—

The Dispatches, of the Duke of Wellington, during his various campaigns, in *Asia* and Europe....vol. 1st *(India)*.....Rs.	13
The Duke of Wellington's General Orders.....	12
Observations on....ditto....ditto	1½
The Military Catechism, (1833)..	1½
Percival on the Disorders and Lamenesses of the Horse.....	10
A handsome copy of Sir W. Scott's Poetical Works, bound in Calf and Gilt, 12 vols. with notes and illustrations, the latest Edition, just completed by "Lockhart" embellished with elegant designs.....	55

RAFFLE FOR A HANDSOME LARGE SIZED FINGER ORGAN.

IT is proposed to dispose of the above valuable Instrument, by a Raffle, of 40 shares, at 50 Rupees, each.

The Instrument and Prospectus may be seen at the Rooms of FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

FOR SALE—Several handsome Massive Antique, and highly Ornamented Clocks, received by the Undersigned, from the well known House of Grayhurst and Harvey, and now exposed to view.

FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DHACKJEE DADAJEE, having contracted with DADABHOY PESTONJEE, and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, to dispose of two pieces of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement about 7240 squre yards, situated at Woombrolly, near Cowajee Patell's Tank, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having any claim or demand thereon, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are hereby required to make known the same to the said Dadabhoy Pestonjee, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 22d day of August, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. W. NICOL, and Co. Follett's Sherry, received per ANNA ROBERTSON, in three dozen cases, at Rupees 20 per dozen quarts, and Rupees 11 per dozen Pints.

Rampart Row, 23*d. Aug.* 1834.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt :—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at	Rs. 20	per dozen.
Port.....at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Lisbon.....	12	"
Brandy.....at 15 *a*	18	"
Jamaica Rum, at	12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs. 24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,	18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 23*d August*, 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in butt, from W. HARPER, London.....Rs. 450
Do.....hhd.....do..... 250
Do. in bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each..... 20
Graham's Gin at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Sherry from WALKER and CO..... 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in butt, imported in 1830..... 450
Do.....do....in hhd..... 250
Sercial, in quarter cask..... 200

GRUAUD LA-ROSE CLARET.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., superior "Gruaud La Rose Claret," in one dozen cases, lately inported direct from the Proprietors, at 20 Rs. per dozen. Cash.

Bombay, 23*d August*, 1834,

DESTOURNEL, CO'S CLARET.

THE undersigned have just received, *ex-Oriental* from *Bordeaux*, a fresh supply of this highly esteemed Claret, direct from the Proprietor,

To be had at their Godowns in cases of 6, 3, 1½ and 1 dozen, at 25 Rupees per dozen.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 23*d August*, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET :—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs. 25 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	" 26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints.....	" 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the ove Wines to be supplied whenever the ock may be expended, from the first shipents they may receive, and will forward to ODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual pplies of the above and other Wines for Inividuals and Regimental Messes. The Shiping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be nown on application to R. and Co. who will eceive payment on the arrival of the orders n Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also Champaigne in Basket of 1 dozen at Rs. 40 each.

Bombay, 23*d August*, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

23*d August*, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

TERMS, CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's.—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker.

E. BUTLER AND SONS' SHERRY.

A Small batch of very superior Golden Sherry, from the above House, is on sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, at Rupees 20 per dozen.—*Cash.*

Bombay, 23*d August*, 1834.

FOR sale at the COURIER OFFICE, No. 15, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST —PRICE Rs. 3.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a fresh batch of JAS. COCKBURN AND CO'S. Superior Port Wine, in quarts..... at 24 Rs. per dozen.
Ditto, in pints..... at 13 " "
Also, John Smith's Claret, in quarts, Rs. 15. do.

Bombay, 23*d August*, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, the following Wines and Spirits of superior quality, from Messrs. JAS. COCKBURN AND CO. of London. :—

Pale Sherry, in quarts at	22	Rs.	per doz.
Ditto, in pints "	12	"	"
Brown Sherry, in quarts "	22	"	"
2nd Growth Claret " "	20	"	"
Ditto ditto, in pints "	11	"	"
Old Madeira, in quarts "	21	"	"
Bucellas " "	18	"	"
Hock " "	18	"	"
Cognac Brandy " "	15	"	"
Old Pale Brandy " "	18	"	"
Whiskey " "	18	"	"
Ditto, in pints "	10	"	"
Old Rum, " quarts "	14	"	"
Geneva " " "	12	"	"

Bombay, 23*d Augt.* 1834.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a small quantity of the above Beer, of very superior quality, at 45 Rupees per Hogshead.

Ash Lane, 23*d August*, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAIK MAHOMED ALLY, bin SHAIK EMAM BUKHS, Butler, Hindoostanee, Mahomedan, and inhabitant of Bombay, has contracted with Parsee BAZONJEE RUSTOMJEE, also of the same place and an inhabitant, to mortgage his property as follows :—

One house built with Chunam walls, situated in the street called Adamba's Khetur, without the Fort walls of Bombay, Assessed No. 16, admeasuring in length 73 feet, and in breadth 20 feet.

One Range or Chawl containing 6 Apartments, situated in ditto, ditto, Assessed No. 60, admeasuring in length 60 feet, and in breadth 30 feet.

If any person or persons have any claim or demand, by way of mortgage, inheritable rights, or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to E. C. MORGAN, Esq. at his office in the Court House, or to the said mortgagee BAZONJEE RUSTOMJEE, at his house in Curtsetjee Manockjee's street, in the fort, by a notice from an Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom, and after the expiration of fourteen days the money will be paid to the Mortgagee without delay.—Dated 22d August, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ફ્રીમોથી આપીએયરે

મુશલમાન શેખ મહમદ અલી બીન શેખ ઈમામબખશ ખુતલેર ફીનદુશતાની શ્રી મુમબઈનો રેહેવાશીકે એ ધણીએ ફેહલ ફકેલી પોતાની મીલકતો પારશી ભેજનજી દશતમજી શ્રી મુબઈનાં રેહેવાશીને ગીરવી આપવાનુ શાટુ કીધુંછે તેની વીગત

ઘેહેર એક ચુનાનુ બાંધેલુ તે શ્રી ભાકુા રકોટ આદમબાનાં ખેતરનાં મોહોલામાં નંબર ૨ ૧૬ વાલુ તથા લરતમો ૭૩ ફુટ લાંબુ તથા ૨૦ ફુટ પોલુ

ચાલ એક ગાલા ૬ ની તે શ્રી ભાકુારકોટ આદબાનાં ખેતરનાં મોહોલામો નંબર ૬૦ વાલુ તથા લરતમો ૬૦ ફુટ લાંબુ તથા ૩૦ ફુટ પોલુ

એ ઉપર ફરએક લોક અથવા લોકોનો ગીરવી અથવા વારશી અથવા બીજી ફાઇ રીતનો દાવો અથવા માંગણુ પોચતુ હોએ તો તેનાંએાને જણા ફરેચેજ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો ગીરવી લેનાર બેજનજી દશતમજીને કોટમો ખરશેદજી માંણેકજીનાં મોહોલામાં હેનાં ઘેહેરમો અથવા ઇ—શી—મારગીનને એની હાજરીશ કોરટનાં ઘેહેરમોંજે તાંકાં ફરએક ધારાનાં વકીલની નોટીશની મારફતે અહેર ફરે—મુદત પછી કોઇનો દાવો કબુલ ફરશેનહી તથા ગીરવીનાં નાંણાં મુદત બઆપછી વગર વાંધે આપેઆમો આવશેજ

તારીખ ૨૨ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૪

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy.

TO BE LET—A house No. 35, in Meadow Street.

One ditto, at Colabah.

Upper part of a house, No. 4, in Military Square.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Barque ARAB, of 350 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander, is expected here about the middle of Sept., and will be dispatched about the end of Oct. Has good accommodations for a small party of passengers, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co.

Bombay, 22*d August*, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Brig BALFOUR. W. BEE, commander, has good accommodation, and will be dispatched in about a fortnight—Apply to Capt. BEE, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, G. WEBSTER, Commander, burthen 500 Tons, will leave Bombay in all October, and call on the Coast for Passengers if inducement offers. For terms, apply to Captain WEBSTER, or to DIROM, CARTER and Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE British built Barque JOHN STAMP, of 400 Tons, Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander, will sail early in Sept., has a poop and good accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon.—Apply to the Commander, at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND and Co.

FOR FREIGHT, OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, J. T. BROWNE, Commander, is expected here about the middle of next month, and will be despatched early in November.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES, and Co., at whose office plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 23*d August*, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE CHARLES KERR, 500 tons, JOHN BRODIE, Commander, will be dispatched to London early in October, and call on the Coast for Passengers as such offer. Carries a Surgeon.

Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 22*d August*, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE new Ship MALABAR, 650 tons burthen, commanded by WILLIAM TUCKER, is expected to arrive here early in November, and will be despatched for London in all December. The accommodations of this vessel are very spacious, and neatly fitted up. A Surgeon is attached. Plans of the Cabins to be seen at the Office, of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 20*th August*, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7*th August*, 1834.

No. 340.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, having lately had under consideration, the system pursued in the annual settlement of accounts in the military department, and deeming their regular adjustment a matter of the first importance, both to the interests of government and to the officers charged with the disbursement of public money, is pleased to direct the attention of paymasters, commissariat officers, engineer, and other officers receiving government advances, to the government general order of the 24th June 1811, as published in section 49 of the military code. With a view moreover to give full effect to the provisions of the foregoing general order, it is hereby notified that, the military accountant will, by the 1st March of each year, furnish every officer against or in favor of whom any balance may appear, up to the 30th April preceding, with an intimation of the amount of the same, which such officer is hereby required to reply to, either in acknowledgement of its correctness, or with a view to its rectification forthwith, and that in default of his doing so for one month from the date of its receipts, according to course of post; if the balance be against him, he will be held responsible for the same, and unless it be an account current, he will immediately be put under the usual stoppages, until it be liquidated. Officers receiving advances, and to whom an intimation of their adjustment may not be conveyed by the 1st of March, should apply to the military accountant on the subject, it being equally their duty, as it is his, to see to the settlement of their accounts with that department.

Bombay Castle, 12*th August*, 1834.

No. 344.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Lieutenants W. Wade, and C. R. Hogg, the former to act as quarter master, and the latter as adjutant to the European regiment, from the 2nd to the 17th July 1834.

Ensign C. R. Whitelock, of the 11th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Whitmore, on leave.

Bombay Castle, 14*th August*, 1834.

No. 345.—Lieutenant R Stark, paymaster of the Poona division of the army, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to New South Wales, for a period of two years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 346.—The following promotions are made :—

Corps of engineers.

Senior captain G. R. Jervis, to be major, *vice* Gordon deceased.—Date of rank, 8th Aug. 1834.

Lieutenant W. Harris, to be captain, and 2nd lieutenant C. W. Tremenhere to be 1st lieutenant, in succession to Jervis promoted.—Do. do.

Senior second lieutenant Robert Leech, to rank from the 8th August 1834, *vice* Tremenhere promoted.

No. 347.—The following appointment is made on the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to have effect from the 2nd ultimo :—

Lieutenant T. S. Powell, of His Majesty's 40th regiment, Persian interpreter, to be an extra aide-de-camp, until the pleasure of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief in India is known.

No. 348.—The leave to the Sea-coast, granted to conductor J. Ryan, of the ordnance department, under date the 5th May last, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of three months, on the same account.

No. 349.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution in the marine department, under date the 11th instant, to relieve assistant apothecary William Ellis, from duty in the Indian navy branch of the service.

No. 350.—The leave to the Neelgherries, granted to ensign P. E. Warburton, 13th regiment native infantry, under date the 10th April last, on private affairs, is extended for a period of two months, to enable him to rejoin his station.

No. 351.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of engineers and infantry on this establishment.—The cadet for the engineers is promoted to 2nd lieutenant, and those for the infantry, to ensigns, leaving the date of their commissions for future adjustment :—

Engineers.

Mr. Alexander Nash.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd August 1834.

Infantry.

Mr. Thomas W. W. Whittard, Mr. Andrew John Jukes.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd Aug. 1834.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission by of the Honorable the Court of Directors :—

Lieutenant Charles Lucas, of the artillery,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd Aug. 1834.

Lieutenant T. Fraser, of the European regiment.—Do. do.

Ensign F. Jackson, of the 24th regiment native infantry.—Do. Do.

Bombay Castle, 15*th August*, 1834.

No. 352.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract, paras. 6, and 7, from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 23rd of October 1833, (No. 70) be published in general orders :—

Paras. 6. In our military letter of 22nd December 1829, we directed "that no officer who shall have been "cashiered, dismissed, or discharged the service, by sen-"tence of a Court martial, shall be put upon the pensi-"on list of our establishment without our previous "sanction to that effect. You are at liberty however, "pending a reference to our authority, to grant to such "officers as may appear to deserve the indulgence, an "allowance equal to the pay (or subsistence) attached "to their former rank, but to no greater amount." We also directed that "all persons put on the pension list, "on whatever grounds, be designated by their proper "names only, without any military appellation, as "'Francis Warwick, late lieutenant;' such persons hav-"ing no claim whatever to military rank or employ-"ment."

7. Those orders are equally applicable to an officer removed from the service, like lieutenant Mitchell, on his own application. We shall not refuse our sanction to the transfer of lieutenant Mitchell to the pension establishment of your presidency, but we direct that he be allowed the subsistence only of his former rank.

No. 353.—Lieutenant H. B. Campbell, of the 1st or grenadier regiment native infantry, is removed from the army, and placed on the pension list, on the allowance prescribed in the Hon'ble Court's letter dated the 23rd October last (paras. 6 & 7) published in general orders of this date, and subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble Court.

No. 354.—With reference to the general order dated the 15th of May last (No. 226,) the following general order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, is republished at this presidency :—

General order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Ootacamund, 30*th July*, 1834.

In conformity with instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, communicated in their military letter, No. 97, dated the 6th November 1833, and published in general orders 'Fort William, 24th April 1834," the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in council directs, that the following scale of fees be collected by, and credited to, the government, on commissions issued to the Company's officers at all the presidencies, one moiety of which to be charged for the Company's and the other moiety, for the Kings' commissions.

Revised table of fees chargeable on commissions bearing date subsequent to the 24th April 1834.

RANK.	*In corps of light cavalry.* Amount in Sonat, Madras or Bombay rupees. Rs.	A.	P.	*In corps of artillery, engineers and infantry.* Amount in Sonat,—Madras or Bombay rupees. Rs.	A.	P.
Colonel.....	99	...	...	99	3	2
Lieutenant colonel.....	85	6	4	79	6	4
Major	82	3	2	77	12	9
Captain.....	78	3	2	73	12	9
Lieutenant.....	65	...	...	53	8	6
Cornet, 2nd lieutenant, and ensign.....	48	3	2	36	11	8
Surgeon	42	13	10	42	13	10
Assistant surgeon.....	39	12	9	39	12	9
Veterinary surgeon	4[illegible]	3	2	...	...	...

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India Mily, Dept.

No. 355—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind so much of the 6th para. of the general order of the 31st of May 1830, No. 201, as prescribes that a surgeon only shall be eligible to the situation of deputy medical storekeeper and staff surgeon at Poona, Belgaum, and Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 18*th August*, 1834.

No. 356—Captain T. Donnelly of the 1st or grenadier regiment native infantry, is appointed acting deputy adjutant general of the army, during the absence of major J. Keith, from the 14th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16*th August*, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant captain Brucks, of the Indian navy, an extension of his leave for ten days, from the 1st of September next.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19*th August*, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. M. Macdonald to the

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office of coroner of Bombay, in consequence of the late coroner Mr. Macleod, being obliged to proceed to Poona, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 20th August, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Kentish, the judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, a month's further extension of leave, on sick certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th August, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend D. Young, A. M. garrison chaplain at the presidency, leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Deccan, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. Wathen, *Secy to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th August, 1834.

Mr. C. Prescott, first assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 1st July, instead of from the 1st August, as notified in the government gazette of the 17th July, 1834.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. Reid, *Secy. to Govt.*

DURPUN.

The *Phauseegurs*, better known, and so much dreaded, in the Northern and Eastern parts of India under the name of *Thugs*—have, we are sorry to state, begun to afford fearful evidence of their presence in the Deccan, and even in the neighbourhood of Poona! We learn from a correspondent, that a party of them, consisting of twenty seven persons, have, within the last few days, been sent in from the districts to the Magistrate of Poona with the bodies of six men and a woman, the victims of their barbarity! The woman and four men formed one party, and the remaining two men another, both of which were it seems, destroyed near the same village, on the same day. The four men, it appears, left Punderpoor for Poona, accompanied by a young woman, (sister of one of them) having in their charge a considerable sum of money, (one account says 7000, and another 10,000 Rs.) consigned it is supposed, to some person at the last mentioned city. The money was conveyed on a hired tattoo which also carried the baggage of the escort, under which it was concealed. The driver of the animal made the sixth individual of the party. Travelling without the least suspicion of danger, they had arrived near the village of Belsa, which lies about midway between Saswur and Jeejoree, in the Poona Zillah, when the driver fell, in the rear of the party—a circumstance which most providentially occurred at that moment, as it was the means of preserving his life, and led to the apprehension of the perpetrators of the atrocity which was then committed. While he was still a small distance behind, the gang of *Phauseegurs*, by whom, it would seem, the party had been dogged from Punderpoor, suddenly fell upon them, and began their work of blood. Horror struck, and trembling for his own safety, the driver stole away to Belsa, and seated himself in a retired part of the village. For a while he was speechless; but on recovering from his fright, related the particulars of the horrible scene he had witnessed, to a man of the place, who forthwith took him to the Patell. The latter immediately collected the villagers, and having taken measures to prevent any one leaving the village, made a strict search, the result of which was the discovery and seizure of the gang (except one who escaped), with the proofs of their guilt, the goods of the murdered men, in their possession. The dead bodies of their victims were brought into Poona on the 15th instant, and made over to the Civil surgeon for examination:—they all bore the marks of the noose on the neck, and the temples of the men were bruised in a shocking manner. On the 17th. two more bodies were sent in, of men murdered by the same gang, about the same time; but which having been thrown into a *nulla* at some little distance from where the other bodies lay, were not found until a couple of days after the others. These also bore on the neck the marks of strangulation, and of blows on the head. The greater part, if not the whole, of this gang, are said to be "*Wagrees*," a race of itinerants, who live in the Jungles, or open country, and employ their time in hunting, and catching birds, hares, &c. with snares; a class of men who are, perhaps, the least useful of any to Society,—and strangers generally to moral restraints of any kind. The occurrences above noticed have caused no small consternation amongst the native population of the surrounding country; and, it is to be hoped, that if the murders are brought home to the gang, that not one of these inhuman wretches will escape the gallows, for though, to take 27 lives for 7 may appears at first sight more than is required for the ends of justice, and vengeance scarcely justifiable, yet, when we reflect on the numerical strength of the fraternity of *Phauseegurs*, the secret, daring, and persevering manner in which they execute their bloody purposes, the little account in which they hold a man's life, and the difficulty of detecting them, it becomes a duty to rid society of such monsters in human shape.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—It is for the young student of the Horatian art of "nil admirari" a trying matter, to mark unmoved the proneness of some men to take up, and labour to impress on others, without much apparent motive, a one-sided view of any matter that may chance to be at issue. So in your last Tuesday's paper may be seen Monitor making, like another hero of romance,

"—his giants first, and then he kills them";

your Editorial self, by the way, backing him, a doughty squire, armed with the overcharged blunderbuss of a recommendation to the members of this society to expunge class No. 10 from their catalogue, by way of *radical* cure, I suppose, for our discontents. You are waggish, Sir, I take it, and would fool our friend to the top of his bent; but is not your irony a "*leetle*" too broad? Expel from our Library a class of books containing the first works of some of the first writers in the English language, those works which delight all people, all ranks, and all ages! and for such a reason too! no, no, it is too good a joke; even Monitor must see you are laughing at his beard.

But to return to his letter (in which the dominant idea evidently is of the Library as a school, we the scholars, he as head boy, Monitor; and Longman Schoolmaster) the objections of the members to the present system do not by any means apply chiefly, as Monitor would have you suppose, to the *selection* of books; improper selection has rarely, in my hearing at least, been complained of, and his argumentation of this point therefore, seems rather thrown away, it is beside the mark. The same may be said of two out of the three questions he next takes the trouble to raise, apparently for the mere pleasure of *settling* them, as Jack did his giants, for no one else I believe ever mooted those 2d and 3d questions of his.

Why, let me ask our worthy Monitor, thus beat about the bush, why fight with phantoms of your own c e tion? You can hardly hope to mystify the members in this way. Their case is a plain one, if plainly stated, and the remedy no less so. They are dissatisfied that paying so large a subscription they are not better supplied with new books, such as people in general desire to read here, amusing as well as instructive; they complain that through the tardiness of their bookseller, individuals and private book clubs invariably receive new works before they do; and that when books do arrive, many who wish to read them cannot do so under the existing system for two or three years, when the interest of the work may be, like the sparkle of last night's champaign, no more.

Now the remedy - Change the tardy Bookseller for one more active; devote a larger proportion—one half or more—of the surplus income to the purchase of new publications, and provide all those of general interest in duplicate. Revise yet again the rules for circulating books of class 10th, shortening the period for their perusal, and it will be as plain to Monitor as to the A. B. C. boys, that a material improvement has been effected, by the cessation of those discussions, which must otherwise—to borrow his expressive phraseology—keep "ever recurring and never ending."

With a proper sense nevertheless of what we owe to our Monitor's kind endeavours to lighten our darkness on this important question, I beg to subscribe myself,

One of his scholars.

21*st August*, 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—Your bad taste in publishing, and Mr. Monitor's in writing his letter, is deserving of the abuse of all our sex. You must be Bachelors, since, had you the good fortune to the blessed with wives you dared not write nor publish as you have done. I wish, were ye old as Time and ugly as Sin, that I was the wife of one of you for one short day, when the marks of my ten commandments should deeply indent your countenances, and instruct you in crimson characters, that the *only* amusement of our sex in India (novel reading) is not to be snatched away from us without a struggle. What are we to do if deprived of this only resource against ennui? You lords of the creation, as you impudently call yourselves, spend the day at *your offices*, the evening at the Hooka, and the night in sleeping off its stupifying effects; while we, poor ill-used creatures, are compelled, for want of other amusements, to read class No. 10. As you regard your ears Mr. Monitor write, and you Mr. Editor publish, no more on the subject I allude to, since were none other to do you injury (with a thorough knowledge of the consequence) I would myself either horsewhip you with my Parasol, or call you out to meet me with the only weapon suitable for a lady's fingers, a silver bodkin.

Your's &c,
Priscilla

EXTRAORDINARY FISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—Amongst the vast variety of fish caught on the grounds laying between Dehuj Bunder, and the entrance of Hansorti river, on the Nerbudda, a very rare fish of the Skate species is occasionally brought in—well worthy the attention of Naturalists. The fishermen call it *Pakhur* (raia levis). I was first attracted to enquire into its History—a very wonderful one by the way—on seeing a long Waggoner's whip, the butt tip'd with brass, and which, on examination, turned out to be the tail of the *Pakhur*, in the possession of a Gareewala, since which, I have been fortunate in procuring a remarkably fine specimen on the coast, and which is an admirable substitute for a whip, the skin resembling a shark's, and very tough, admits of its being used freely and cracked without breaking—The length of the one in my possession is upwards of 7 feet! Diameter at handle is 1¼ in., and gradually tapering away to the thickness of whip cord. The thousand of dead fish which are brought down the river is truly astonishing. The natives state that they are hurried over the Sulpaun, and Chundode rapids; at present the river is much swollen.

Megaum Nerbudda.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Dear Sir.—There have been various rumours regarding this station being given over to the Bengalees. The last report that reached us is, "that the Bengal troops will occupy Deesa 6 months hence" Surely our Government will not allow Deesa, the only frontier station of our presidency to be taken away from us without one word of remonstrance against it? indeed if such is to be the case, the Bombay troops will be nearly shut up in a closet, surrounded on every side. I would ask, why should the Bengal troops occupy all the frontier stations? are they looked upon as better soldiers, or what? I believe the military force for the Agra presidency, is merely to be a portion of the Bengal troops: no separation from the Bengal army. Then why, in God's name, should not the Bombay troops, who are much nearer to Agra and certainly to Deesa, occupy that station? It certainly appears most ridiculous, and an act of injustice, to think, that the Bengal troops are to occupy, I may say, almost all the western stations of India, as well as the most eastern. Surely this side of India ought to belong to the Bombay Presidency: if we have not enough troops, give us an augmentation, for I am sure it is much wanted. Look at our Captains 30 years standing? However, Mr. Editor, I believe it is little use writing or wasting paper; but if we are to lose Deesa so soon, why keep us in suspense? Surely it would be an act of kindness, as well as one of justice, if Government would at once inform us, "whether Deesa is, or is not, to be occupied by Bengal troops after the rains, as many officers who may be improving or otherwise expending their coin on their houses, on the supposition of their remaining here, would at once stop. Trusting Mr. Editor, that we shall still retain Deesa, or if not, that its intended transfer to the Bengal Govt. will be immediately notified to us,

I remain &c.
N, im Tree.

Deesa, 8th August, 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—Having by chance heard that a report was prevalent at the Presidency "that a good feeling did not exist between the 18th and 19th Regiments at present Brigaded at Malligaum," I take the earliest opportunity of contradicting such a report; and can safely state that a more united set than the Malligaum Brigade, does not exist.

Should the propagator of this report have done so through malicious motives, he may rest assured that such conduct will not escape public exposure, but should it have occurred from mistake, I am most happy in having it in my power to undeceive him.

Yours, &c.
An Officer of the Malligaum Brigade.

Malligaum, 12th August, 1834.

HIGH WATER TABLE.—23rd aug. 1834.

	Morn.		Even.	
Saturday	0	39	0	57
Sunday	1	17	1	38
Monday	2	00	2	23
Tuesday	2	50	3	18
Wednesday	3	52	4	27
Thursday	5	06	5	45
Friday	6	21	6	58

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Ship Earl of Eldon	Sunday morn.	London	Cape.
"John Stamp	First week in Sept	Ditto	Probably at St. Helena.
"Charles Kerr	October	Ditto	Cape.
"Lady Feversham	Ditto	Ditto	Uncertain.
"Huddersfield	About 22d inst.	Liverpool	St. Helena.
Brig Balfour	First week in September.	Ditto	No where.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	190	191
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class	107½	10[illegible]
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class	107	107½
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class	107	112
Second five per cent Loan	107	110
Third five per cent Loan	109½	110
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	107	107½
Bills on Madras 30 days	101	102
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 10	1 | 11
China Bills	none	
Spanish dollars per 100	221	
Sovereigns each	11	

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals,

Lieut. Bainbridge, 6th N. I., from Bhewndy.
2d Lieut. G. A. Pruen, Artillery, from Nugger.
Lieut. Col. J. G. Griffith, commissary of ordnance, from the Deccan.

Departures.

Lieut. and Adjt. Willoughby, 2d Batt. artillery, to the Deccan.
Lieut. Col. A. Morse, Qr Mr. Genl. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Deesa, on the 7th instant, the lady of J. J. Stevens, Esq., 21st Regt. N I. of a son.

At Rajcote, on the 3rd August, the lady of Capta in A. T. Reid, commanding the left wing, 12th Regt. N I., of a son.

On the 12th August, at Belgaum, the Lady of John Greenfell Moyle, Esq., superintending surgeon, S. D. A. of a son.

At Poonah, on the 18th August, the Lady of Captain Lloyd, Queen's Royals, of a son.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 11th instant, the Lady of H. H. Glass, Esq, of the Civil Service, of a son.

"On the 15th ult., at Dapoolie, the Lady of J. Bowstead, Esq., of a son."

DEATH.

At nine o'clock, on the night of the 14th instant, Lieut. Oswald Halpin, 7th. Regiment Native Infantry, aged 25 years: deeply regretted.

On Wednesday last, the 20th instant, Mr. Charles Marshall, clerk of St. Thomas's Church, aged 31 years, leaving three orphan children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His remains were conducted to the Grave with Masonic honors, where the last tribute of Fraternal affection was paid to him by his Brother Masons belonging to lodge "*Perseverance*"-of which he was a most deserving member for many years—thereby publicly testifying to his worth and piety.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

At Vepery, on the 8th August, Captain Thomas Perrier, of the 5th Regiment N. I., aged 34 years.

At Nellore on the 3d August, Editha, the youngest daughter of O. W. Span, Esq, of the 53rd Bengal Native Infantry, aged seven months and one day.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 28th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Mr. Charles Kerr, Assistant Military Board Office, to Miss Anne Smith.

At Berhampore, on the 14th July, by the Reverend Mr Chambers, Mr. Augustus Charles Monnier, to Miss Mary Ann Adie.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 31st July, Mr. James Taylor junior aged 19 years and 2 months.

At Calcutta, on the 28th July, Master F. G. Ingles, son of Mr. Henry Ingeis, aged 1 year and 3 months.

At Dinapore, on the 1st July, Mrs. M. Macdonald.

At Chinsurah, on the 3d July, Capt. Charles Kiernander, of the Invalids.

At Ara, on the 14th July, Miss Ann Chatfield.

On the 31st July, Mr. Thomas Beavor, of the Ship, *Neptune*, aged 28 years.

On the 31st July, Mrs. Annabella Boyle, widow of the late Mr. Boyle, aged 42 years.

On the 1st August, Master Archibald Hamilton Galloway, son of Mr. James Galloway, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 6 days.

On the 2d August, Mr. Thomas Beal, of the Ship *Andromache*, aged 22 years.

On the 2d August, Captain Richard L. Laws, Commander of the Ship *Dunvegan Castle*, aged 39 years.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 15, at Brighton, P. Stewart, Esq. Bombay. Civ. Serv. to Matilda Frances, youngest daughter of the late W. Dawson, Esq. of Berks.

DEATH.

On the 8th March, at Edinburgh, Lieut. John Burnett, 1st regt. Bombay N. I., second son of the late John Burnett, esq., Judge-Advocate of Scotland.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

August 19.—Barque Discovery, G. J. Simmons, Master, from the Red Sea, and Juddah, 23rd June. Touched at Hodeida, and Mocha.

Passengers.—E. Wybard, Esq., Lieut. I. N. and 48 Natives.

Departures.

— 20th.—Ship John Taylor, John Crawford, Master, to Liverpool.

Passenger per John Taylor.—Mr. G. J. Glasson.

A list of shipping in the harbour.

His Majesty's Ship,—Magicienne.
Hon'ble Company's Steamer,—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Sloops of War.—Benares and Amherst.
Do. Schooners,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do. Surveying Brig,—Palinurus.
Free Traders,—Earl of Eldon, Isabella, Ann Robertson, John Stamp, Quebec Trader, Balfour, Feversham, and Chas. Kerr.
Country Vessels—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Jackbar, and Meekaee, Mahomedie, and Discovery.
French Ship.—Le Oriental.
Arab.—Futtay Nesser, Imaum's Brig Tawze.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot insert Presbyter.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1834.

The heavy squalls of wind, which have accompanied the showers of rain during the present season, seem to have carried the bulk of the rain inland, and to the northward of Bombay; for, while the fall here up to the present time, is considera[ble] under the average of former years, all our repo[rts] from the Deccan, and northern districts, anno[unce] the fall as being unusually heavy. The flo[ods] appear to have extended more or less throughou[t] Guzerat, and every day brings in fresh reports [of] destruction of property. From Surat they now ma[ke] the number of lives lost amount to 40, and t[he] houses destroyed to 300: from Gogo they also repo[rt] that about 300 houses were destroyed on the fa[ll] 6th of August. From the Deccan, the rain is report[ed] to have been generally very heavy, indeed, so much [so] that in some districts danger is apprehended to cro[ps] unless the weather clears up; fortunately, they ha[ve] not suffered in the same way as in the northe[rn] provinces, and we hope that the break in the weath[er] we have experienced in Bombay for several da[ys] past, may have extended to those districts, which a[re] now suffering from their late visitations. T[he] Delhi papers inform us, that the rain there, has a[lso] been very heavy, and the destruction of proper[ty] great in consequence. We may therefore conclu[de] that it has extended through[out] India, and [we] that it will be followed by [a] recent advices than those [we] us that the weather has c[leared] and that little rain has falle[n]

We beg to call the atte[ntion] to the following:—

"We are sorry to learn that the losse[s] the late floods of the Taptee, and Nerbudd[a] been most extensive, particularly among the poor[er] class of people in Surat and Broach. At the former place. the rise of the water in many parts of the town was so sudden, that the inhabitants had n[o] time to remove their grain and other effects. Hu[n]dreds of houses have been swept away, and in m[any] instances, the owners are destitute of the means [of] rebuilding them. We are informed that a su[b]scription has been set on foot at Surat for the r[e]lief of the most necessitous. Any donations in [aid] of the object in view will be thankfully received [by] All communications should be addressed to t[he] Committee at Surat.

A procession—for Bombay—of rather a ture, took place at St. Thomas's Chur[ch] evening of the 21st,—we mean a funeral ed with Masonic honors. The number o[f] who attended in the costume of their o[rder] not large, (we suppose, about forty), bu[t] heard accounted for by the Lodge ("*Pers*[everance]" No. 546) being in its infancy, as well as from the a[b]sence of a number of members belonging to the M[er]itime service. It was a pleasing and instructive sig[ht] to see the Brethren, rich and poor, with truly frat[er]nal feeling, walk hand in hand, after the remains [of] their departed Brother. We, tho' uninitiated, wo[uld] gladly see more of these processions, since it m[ust] be a good lesson which teaches humility, and lets [the] natives see, that tho' certain distinctions are nec[es]rily observed amongst us, such feeling is not [to] sidered as extending beyond the grave.

In our Tuesday's paper we promised [the] tion of the correspondence between Mr. W[illoughby] and Colonel Ballantine; but, independen[t] sligit interest of these letters to our large, we have received information, th[rough] channel we cannot question, that impedimen[ts] to its further insertion. Mr. Willoughby [will] doubt be informed of the reasons which its rejection, and will therefore excuse our insertion of his last letters.

Last Saturday we gave insertion to a repo[rt] founded on a private letter from Sinde, that Sh[ah] Shuja, the ex-king of Kabul, had sustained a seve[re] defeat from Dost Mahomed. The Delhi pape[rs] received during the current week, confirm this i[n]telligence, and announce that the defeat has be[en] most disastrous to Shah Shuja, who had fled t[o]wards Beloochistan, leaving his baggage a[nd] equipage in the hands of the victors. Dost Mah[o]med Khan it appears, on the first alarm of the inva[-]sion and success of Shah Shuja, invited Runjee[t] Sing to advance and occupy Kabul, but whether h[e] will, under Dost Mahomed's late success, be allowe[d] to do so, remains to be seen.

We have extracted from the Madras Courier al[l] the news with which it has favored us, brought by the vessel arrived at Galle from Nantes. It does not appear that anything beyond what appear[s] ed in the Gazette on Wednesday, has transpired. The division on Mr. O'Connell's motion was lost on the 29th April by an overwhelming majority of 523 to 38. We hope this division will induce the Hon'ble Gentleman to cease agitation, and lead him to cooperate with the less ambitious in attaining more useful objects, and enforcing laws which shall put a stop to troubles, which have obtained for so long a period in unfortunate Ireland.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Paris, May 2d, One o'Clock'

We subjoin extracts from the London Journals

of Wednesday, Mr. O'Connell's repeal motion was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday night; the motion stood on the division—For the motion 38, all Irish members; against it 523—The House manifested the utmost impatience during the night for the conclusion of the debate.

PARIS, MAY 3, ONE O'CLOCK.

We subjoin extracts from the London Journals of Tuesday. The Parliamentary business contained in these papers is only interesting from the proceedings relative to the late repeal motion. The address of the House of Commons to the King on the subject of the repeal of the union was communicated to the Lords by Mr. Rice at a conference.

Earl Grey then moved that their Lordships concur in the address.

The Lord Chancellor seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. The Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Londonderry both joined in approving it, and His Majesty has appointed this day for receiving the joint addresses of the two houses.

LONDON,—APRIL 30.

The repeal question has since the first three nights of the discussion been treated like a bale of damaged goods—nobody would look at or attend to it. Thank heaven, the thing is now at an end—we mean as a Parliamentary question. The overwhelming majority has expressed, in a mode not to be misunderstood, the opinion of the House of Commons. We have never seen a question brought into Parliament where the reasoning and the common sense were so unequally divided. A repeal of the union would have produced of necessity—1. the dictatorship of Mr. O'Connell over Ireland; 2. through the inevitable disappointment of a savage people, gaping for good things, which neither union nor the repeal of it, nor wholesale confiscations, could obtain for them,—a violence and general convulsion—the general prevalence of fierce and vindictive barbarity—persecution of property and protestantism—civil war—the necessary intervention of the mighty power of Great Britain—the devastation and certain reconquest of Ireland, until the mournful cycle [illegible] by establishing the government [illegible] Irish province upon the Protestant Supremacy and Popish it has been the boast of [illegible] the last half century, to [illegible] to abandon. That category [illegible] has been for the present eluded by the issue of last night's closing debate on [illegible]'s motion; and all similar attempts at relief from the same quarter may, we hope, be frustrated by an earnest attention to well founded complaint, and by a prompt and rigorous punishment of all crimes connected with sedition. The church question must be forthwith adjusted, the Irish poor law question must be diligently and honestly considered; as in close affinity with both of them, we must continue to press upon the languid spirit of the government an immediate provision for the Catholic clergy, and a decided overthrow of the present cornlaw system, the curse and bane of the whole United Kingdom, Ireland herself included. It will be seen by the [illegible] of the House of Lords, that ministers are [illegible] measures for an immediate concurrence of [illegible]r House in the address of the Commons [illegible] joint proceeding there is no doubt that [illegible]reign will affix his early and not reluctant [illegible] If any ulterior measure be comtemplated [illegible]st speedily be made known.—(*Times.*)

If the Irish Repealers ever flattered themselves that their arguments would produce the least impression on John Bull, and that agitation might be as successful in obtaining repeal as it was in obtaining advocates for emancipation, they must now be undeceived. The alternative of setting England at defiance, and repeating the drama of Belgium, has been hinted at, but the most extravagant Repealers must be sensible that the very [illegible] is ridiculous.—*Chronicle.*

[illegible]e only room to congratulate the country [illegible]mphant division which last night decided [illegible]te of Mr. O'Connell's notion. There [illegible]y of argument as well as of numbers to [illegible] into account, and on the combined in[illegible] of both we may undertake to say that the [illegible]n of repeal, or separation, or dismember[illegible] or whatever else it may be called, is set at [illegible] not only for the present session, but, to all [illegible]tical purposes, for ever.—(*Herald.*)

The division last night was a triumphant one for the supporters of the union. Mr. Hume made an attempt to modify the proposed address, but failed to obtain support or even attention to his proposal. We rejoice at this signad defeat of the agitator, but should have preferred the simple rejection, as a course better calculated to humble him in his own estimation, and that of his deluded adherents, to the ministerial device of an address to the Throne from both houses of the legislature upon such an occasion. We shall be surprised if ministers do not ere long, discover that they have spoiled the business by over doing it.—(*Past.*)

CALCUTTA.

By some oversight, the *hour* of the Steam Meeting was not mentioned in the advertisement. This caused much irregularity in the attendance to-day, and half an hour's delay in opening the proceedings. A settled rainy morning also kept people away; but there were above thirty gentlemen in the Hall when the Chair was taken at half-past ten—by Lt.-Colonel Beatson, (the Lord Bishop was urged to take it, but declined.)

After a few words from the Chair, explaining that the particular object of the meeting was to take into consideration the Report of the Committee produced at the last meeting, the accounts and papers connected with which had since then been open for the inspection of the Subscribers, —the Bishop rose—His Lordship said he had no hesitation in proposing to the Meeting, that the Report of the Committee should be accepted and approved,—convinced as he was that the Committee had not only acted for the best and with zeal, but that what they had done was the best that could be done with the means at their command. The return of the *Forbes* was most mortifying; but for his own part, though he deeply regretted it, it made no alteration in his feelings or opinions. "We are not worthy of the name of men if we can't stand a little disappointment." No great undertaking had ever succeeded without something of the sort. Enough had been said on that subject—"My friend Mr. Greenlaw day and night had been fretting about it." Then, as to the Engineers, his Lordship was of opinion their fault ought not to be visited too severely—they were visited by the compunction of their own minds. He was sure that would make them exert all their energies hereafter; and that every man would be attentive to his duty. His Lordship said,—as to the fitness of the vessel, he knew nothing about it when he saw Mr. Kyd. Captain Forbes, and Mr. James Prinsep in the Committee, and Mr. Greenlaw acting as Secretary, he reposed entire confidence in them. It was certainly better to employ a vessel known, though she might not be all that were desired, than to trust to an unknown vessel. —And now, the outlay was made; the coals were all provided—"Will you make a bonfire of the coals?" It was clearly their interest to persevere, and he would rather have the Captain err on the side of caution and lose five days in the voyage, than run unnecessary risks. He had no doubt of ultimate success with the Government at home. The authorities in England would yield to the general expression of public opinion in India, but still more to the warm interest which the natives had shown in the cause.

Mr. James Sutherland seconded the Resolution. He said he was taken rather by surprise when asked to do so, but the readiness and neatness of his address did not appear to suffer therefrom. He defended the Committee from the charge of having sat in judgement upon their own acts, and entirely concurred in the sentiments expressed by his Lordship with regard to the services they had rendered. In his mind, their Report was quite satisfactory. The Resolution was then put and carried *nem con.*

To a qnestion from Captain Steele, whether any letters expressive of disapprobation had been received from Subscribers in the Mofussil Mr. Greenlaw replied—none whatever had been received.

Mr. Greenlaw then read the draft of a proposed advertisement, fixing the first of September as the date for the departure of the *Forbes.* This was agreed to, upon an understanding that the interval would be ample for all preparations.

Mr. Greenlaw said a letter had been received from Capt. Ouseley presenting 63 rupees as subscriptions from the students of the Mohamedan College. This gratifying communication gave rise to many complimentss to the public spirit and intelligence of the Natives of the rising generation.

We have not time to give the remarks which fell from other speakers—among whom were Mr. Turton, Mr. Greenlaw, and Mr. Stocqueler—but cannot omit to notice a few wards of Colonel Beatson, who said that, not being altogether a Mahratta-ditch person, his testimony might be of some value. The Committee had been taunted with the name of an Amateur Committee. If by that distinction was meant, that it had not given so much attention as a paid Committee would have given, there was at once a complete refutation of the charge in the instance of Mr. Turton, whose laborious attention to the duties of the Committee, in spite of the great value of his time, had just been the subject of special notice:—if an Amateur Committee meant a Committee wanting in ability, it was enough to point to the names of three of the Members, Captain Forbes, James Prinsep and Mr. Kyd; than whom no three fitter men could be selected in Calcutta.

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved.—That the Report of the Committee be adopted and approved of, and that this Meeting express their satisfaction at the arrangements which have been made by them.

Resolved.—That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to our Chairman for his conduct in the chair.—*Calcutta Courier, August* 2.

TO THE PEOPLE OF HINDUSTAN.

All who read newspapers, those winged messengers of intelligence, now know that a proposal has lately been made to write Sanskrit, Pesian, Bangàlí, and other Indian languages in the letters of the English alphabet. But many do not exactly understand the *nature* and *object* of the proposal. These, therefore, it is proper briefly to explain, and let the wise and intelligent among the natives of India lend an attentive ear

First the *nature* of the proposal is simply this—That in writing and printing words, sentences, or books, in Sanskrit, Persian, Bangàli; &c. English characters should be used for *all*, instead of Deva-NágarI, Persian, or Bangàli characters. Thus instead the word किसी in *Nágarí* characters, we might write kisÍ in English characters: instead of اب سی in Persian, bápse in English characters: and so, in like manner, might we write *all* other words in *every* Indian language in English characters. In this way *one* alphabet, i. e. *the English*, might answer the purpose of *all the Indian alphabets.*

Now, why should this proposal appear *strange* to the natives of India? Have not they themselves long been accustomed to write the words of one language in letters belonging to another? Is not this fact known to all except Haris, Majurs, Dhàngars &c., who are so miserably ignorant, that they know nothing? For example: has not the Persian character been often practically used in representing Indian words, particularly in the Upper and Western Provinces? And on the other hand, has not the Nàgarí character been employed in expressing Persian and Arabic terms? The Urdu, which is a compound of Persian and Indian words, has been represented indifferently by Persian or Nágarí letters. And if so why not this, and other Indian languages by the English? Besides, do not Bráhman Pandits, the Kùlin editor of the Chundrika, the Mahá Ràjá Kálikrishan, Bàhàdur, and all other learned and respectable natives, write Sanskrit words and slokes in Bangàli Characters? And if so, why might they not write Sanskrit slokes in English characters? The characters of the language of the rulers of this land—a language, which is dignified also by possessing boundless treasures of knowledge to make men good and wise, great and powerful.

To shew how easily this might be done, we here present one or two specimens:

Sanskrit Slokes.

In Deva-Nàgari Characters.

अनेक संशयोच्छेद परोक्षार्थस्य दर्शकं।
सर्व्वस्य लोचनं शास्त्रं यस्य नास्त्यन्ध एव सः॥

In Bangáli.

* * * * * * * *

In Roman.

Aneka sanhay ochchedi parokshàrthasya darshakang
Sarvasya lochanang shástrang yasya nànstyandha eva sah.

Meaning,

He who is not possessed of learning, which dispels many doubts, points out hidden things, andis the organ of sight to all, is even as a blind man.

STANZA.

Arabic.

اصنع بنا ما انت له اهله
ولا تفعل بنا ما نحن اهله

Persian.

اصنع بنا ما انت له اهل
ولا تفعل بنا ما نحن له اهله

Roman.

Isna biná má anta lahu ahluhu,
Wá là tafal bina má nahnu lahu ahluhu.

Meaning.

Do to us what is worthy of thyself; but do not to us what we deserve.

Second The *object* of the proposal may be briefly stated to be *the benefit of the people.*

Some through ignorance, and others from sinister motives, have declared, that the object is to perplex and injure the natives by destroying their vernacular languages. Now the opposite of this is the *true* statement. *One grand object is to benefit the people by preserving, enriching, and facilitating the study of the native languages.* Instead of perplexing people's minds, the proposal of substituting *one* in place of a *multiplicity* of different alphabets, is the only sure way of delivering them out of all perplexity.

If a Hindu* has several *khejur*† trees in his garden, and if his neighbour proposes to cut them down and plant a *nim*‡ three in their place:—this proposal must be injurious. But if his neighbour proposes to cut down the *khejur* trees, and plant a very large *mango* tree, which will every year be covered with the finest fruit, in their place:—would this proposal be injurious? No, all will unanimously reply, it would not be attended with injury, but real benefit. Precisely similar is the case in regard to the present proposal. It is not intended to supplant the native alphabets by the introduction of another of inferior value, for that would not be good: but it is proposed to supplant these alphabets by the introduction of one that shall secure *numberless advantages*, which all the rest combined, do *not* possess:—and must not this be pronounced good? Surely it must. And in order that no one may any longer impose upon you in this matter, some of the benefits of the proposal will now be stated. We speak to the wise and intelligent among the Hindus. Let the wise and intelligent judge.

1. In most of the Indian alphabets, there are about fifty letters, with innumerable compounds, which greatly perplex and retard learners. Now all these can be perfectly represented by 24 simple English letters, with the occasional use of these three simple marks, (!) (.) (-) This, it is plain, must make the progress of every learner more easy and rapid.

2. All who wish to be useful in business, renowned for learning, or exalted to high situations and responsible offices, must learn the English language. If then, all learn to read and write the English alphabet from the time of infancy, when learning their own mother tongue, much valuable time and much useless trouble must be saved in acquiring a knowledge of the English language.

3. Besides learning English, great numbers of Hindus are obliged to learn several Indian languages. But it is well known that much valuable time is consumed by the majority of mankind in learning the *new* characters of any language. And a vast deal of time is spent in acquiring the *same facility* and *speed* in reading and writing these characters, as is enjoyed in reading and writing those with which they are long familiar. Now, whole months or even whole years of unprofitable labour may be saved by the universal introduction of the English characters.

4. The Sanskrit is the common root of all the Indian dialects. But at present each dialect has letters of a different figure; and this leads the Hindus of one province to suppose that the Hindus of another province speak a totally different language. Consequently, they are apt to regard each other as strangers and foreigners. Now, if all the Indian dialects were presented in the *same English character*, it would be *seen* and *felt* that the natives are not divided into so many sections of foreigners to each other, that they have *all fundamentally* the *same* language, and that without much difficulty, a community interest, and a beneficial reciprocation of thought might be effected to an extent at present unknown, and from the repulsive aspect of so many written characters, deemed utterly impracticable.

5. It follows from this statement, that as almost all Indian dialects are derived from the Sanskrit, when a native throughly masters one dialect, he is already acquainted with the meaning of numberless words in every other. If all were, therefore, represented in the same English character, instead of learning one, or two or three languages, as at present, Pandit Shàstri, or Munshi, might in the course of his lifetime master *all* the languages of Hindoostàn. Surely, that proposal which would lead to the accumulation of so much learning in the mind of one person must be superexcellent.

6. By the admirable contrivance of Capital and Italic letters in the English alphabet, the facility of reading with propriety, and refering to names and particular passages, is mightily increased. But from the nature and shape of the Indian letters, this contrivance cannot be imitated. If then, English letters be substituted in their place, the thousands, and the tens of thousands of Hindu youth may have the unspeakable benefit of this simple and beautiful contrivance in learning to read and write their own vernacular languages.

* Wherever Hindu occurs in these remarks, it denotes natives of Hindustán, whether Hindus or Mussulmáns.

† A tree that produces an inferior sort of fruit.

‡ A tree whose fruit cannot be eaten.

Stops in all their several gradations, marks of interrogation and admirations, inverted commas, and other aids to the correct reading and understanding of books and manuscripts which the native literature at present either does not possess at all, or possesses in a very imperfect degree, will be at the same time introduced; and this, it must be acknowledged, will save time, increase knowledge, and lead to the native languages becoming fixed and cultivated much sooner than it would be possible for them to become without such help.

7. It is a fact that, from the intricacy, and the complexity of most of the Indian characters, it is utterly impossible to reduce them to so small a size as the Roman may be, without rendering them altogether indistinct, or even illegible. In this way, twice the quantity of paper, and nearly twice the quantity of binding materials and labour must be lavished for nought. In other words, books printed in the Indian characters will cost *nearly double* what the same books would cost if printed in the English characters. And must not Hindu parents rejoice at the success of a plan that promises to save *half* the amount which they would otherwise have to pay for books in the education of their children? And must not the proposal that would save *so many rupees to every Hindu parent annually* be one of the *best* ever announced in this land?

8. As the multiplicity of different characters creates numberless difficulties in the way of studying the native languages, the mines of learning which these are said to possess remain unexplored from age to age. Consequently, the treasures of knowledge contained in them, continue hidden and concealed not only from Europeans, but from natives themselves. No native, not even a Bhattáchárjya, though so learned as to deserve the epithet of Mahà-mahopàdhyàya, can ever expect to know a tenth part of the lucubrations of his ancestors, so long as there is such a variety of written characters. And if even a Hindu Pandit cannot know a tenth part of the strange and rare histories, philologies, rhetorics, logics, metaphysics, astronomies, geographies, and theologies, which have been accumulated by the sages of Hindustan—will not unlearned natives and the Pundits of other countries begin to suspect that there are no such stores in existence? How then can such suspicions be removed? How can it be shewn all people, in every land, that the Hindus possess such wonderful piles of written shasters, which at present lie concealed from view, behind thick jungles of new and strangely varied characters! What plan can be imagined half so well adapted to this purpose, as that now proposed, viz. to transcribe the whole of their writings, if the Hindus so wish it, into *one* uniform character, that is *already universally known*—by all the civilized and learned in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America?

If they were to do this, the Hindus would only be following the example of the English themselves. Formerly the English language was written in various peculiar characters, which were known by the names of Saxon, German text, &c. but by degrees all these were discarded, and the Roman character (which is the one at present used in writing English) was adopted in place of them all. Now do you suppose that the existing English literature was obscured by this change? On the contrary, as the language now became transferred into a character which was universaly current throughout the civilized world, the general knowledge of it was greatly promoted; and to this day, when it is desired to bring into notice books or manuscripts in any of the old characters, they are as a matter, of course turned into the Roman characters and they then become at once accessible to the whole world. If, therefore, any body should hereafter object to the plan of changing the character, let this be your answer, *that the most civilized and prosperous nations in the world have already tried it and that the experiment has been attended with complete success.* What ground of confidence as to what is good can we have so sure as the experience of the wise?

Instead, therefore, of obscuring the Hindu literature, and tarnishing the merits of Hindu authors, as some ignorantly suppose, this plan is the best possible for bringing the whole range of Hindu literature to light, and loading the Hindu authors with such honours as they deserve. The change of character produces no change in words, dates, or names. All the words of the Indian languages, all historical dates, and all proper names of persons, places, and events, remain unchanged, and so far as this plan is concerned, unchangeable. If then, the Hindus really wish that they should no longer be accounted iguorant or barbarous if they really wish that all nations on earth should know what prodigious masses of singular writings they possess—they ought immediately to combine in one grand association, and resolve to write, print, and publish all their books in English characters. If they do this, the whole civilized world may know the extent of their merits.

That no one may presume to doubt the truth of this representation, we refer to the No. of the Quarterly Review published in London, in the month of October, last year. This work, as many of the learned Hindus already know, is one of the highest literary authorities, not only in Europe, but in the whole world. Now hear, what the Quarterly Review says:—"If the Sanskrit were printed in European (meaning Roman or English) characters, we are convinced that a large class of persons would acquire at least its rudiments, who are now deterred from similar studies by the formidable appearance of a new character looking them in the face at the very outset." Here then is a glorious field of ambition open to the wise and learned among the Hindus. If they transcribe all their works in English characters, their literature, science, and religion will be known throughout Europe, and every country of the civilized world.

Who then is so blind, as not to discern the marvellous excellencies of the plan now proposed?

The foregoing are *some* of the manifold advantages which would attend the substitution of the English in place of the Indian alphabets. They may be thus briefly summed up:—

1. The substitution of the English alphabet would facilitate the progress of a Hindu learning his own vernacular language.

2. It would facilate his progress in learning the English language,

3. It would facilitate his progress in learning several other languages, necessary to the carrying on of business.

4. It would break down the barriers that at present separate the Hindus from one another and lead to free communication, and a beneficial interchange of sentiments throughout the land.

5. It would enable Hindus of ordinary ability and perseverance to master almost all the languages of India, and so put it in their power to benefit its countles tribes and families.

6. It would greatly assist young and old in reading, writing, &c., any language, with precision and propriety.

7. It would save a great deal of money, to every Hindu parent, by greatly diminishing the price of books.

8. It would bring to light the entire mass of Hindu literature, science, and theology, and make the claims of Hindu authors known to all the learned in the four quarters of the world.

More advantages might easily be enumerated, but are not these amply sufficient to prove the excellency of the present proposal? Are not these more than sufficient to demonstrate, that it is fraught with the richest blessings to the people of Hindustan? And if so, are not those the enemies of the people who object to and oppose it? And are not those the best friends of the people, who are its most strenuous advocates?

We speak unto you as unto wise people; judge ye.

A TRUE FRIEND TO THE NATIVES

*** Several native books have been already published in the English character, and as many who read this paper may wish to know where they are to be procured, it is stated for general information, that they may be had by sending or writing to Mr. Ostell the Bookseller, near the Lal-diggi, Calcutta.—*Calcutta Courier, August 2.*

DELHI.

The subjoined is an extract of a Persian letter just received from Mooltan by a native friend of ours. It is dated the 16th ultimo, and contains some interesting items of intelligence regarding Shah Shooja and the Barugzies. Runjeet Sing, it would seem, has received an invitation from Dost Mahummud Khan to advance and occupy Cabul.

"A kasid, who has arrived here in 14 days from Candahar, has brought the following intelligence: Shah Shooja having captured the old city of Candahar is now engaged in the siege of *Ahmad Shahee* fortress or citadel, adjoining it, which he has invested with an army of 40,000 men, and 30 pieces of ordnance.—the besieged, including Kohun Dil Khan, Rehun Dil Khan, and Mehur Dil Khan, not amounting to more than 2,000 men. Batteries have been erected by the Shah, and a heavy cannonade is kept up on both sides, both against and from the walls of the Fort.'

"Alarmed at the critical posture of affairs, Dost Mohammad Khan convened a meeting of all the merchants, bankers and other respectable inhabitants of Cabul and told them that, as he was no longer in a condition to protect them, they must endeavour to shift for themselves the best way they could: after which he dispatched all the female members of his family to *Bateh-umzai*, and proceeded himself at the head of 12 000 men to Arghundee, a place about 25 coss to the westward of Candahar and situated at the junction of three roads, one leading to Turkistan, the other to Candahar, and the third to Peshawar. He lately, it appears, received a communication from Shah Shooja, offering to pardon his offences; to which he replied that, blackened as he was with sins from head to foot, he could have no hopes of forgiveness and that he durst not therefore trust to His Majesty's forbearance or clemency."

"It is further stated by the kasid that Dost Mahommad Khan has written to Runjeet Sing urging him to push on an army to Cabul for the purpose of taking possession of that city, which he says he is ready to surrender to him. This is the news received from Candahar. Accounts however from Shikarpoor, state, that Shah Shooja has taken the citadel of Candahar, and that the Barukzies, have thrown themselves on the mercy of the Shah, who demands from them a contribution or ransom of several lacs of rupees. A large amount of treasure, grain, stores, &c. &c. it is added, has been found by the Shah in the captured Fortress, and His Majesty's *Peish khemahs* or advance tents, have been sent on towards Cabul.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received a communication from Shahamut Alli conveying a report, current at Loodianah, of Shah Shooja's discomfiture and flight: as the intelligence, however, requires confirmation, we may indulge a hope that it will not prove correct. The letter is dated the 22nd inst. and the following is a transcrip of it:

"I am sorry to inform you that a report has been in circulation of a severe action having been fought between Shah Shoojah and the Barukzies in which the former is stated to have been dreadfully defeated. Several thousand men are said to have been slain on both sides, and the King himself to be again a fugitive, some say towards Herat, and others, to the Kaker hills. If this report be true, the Shah must have been betrayed by some of his treacherous followers, as his army was superior, in number as well as in discipline, to that of his enemies."—*Dehi Gazette, April 30.*

Since our preceding intelligence respecting Shah Shuja went to the press the most unfavourable reports have been confirmed. The following translation of a letter from Peshawar puts the overthrow of the unfortunate King beyond doubt. As the account is taken from a servant of the Barukzies, their success may perhaps be exaggerated. A rumour, however, has just reached us that Dost Mahomned, flushed with victory, is preparing to march on Peshawur in order to drive the Sikhs from Afghanistan. The ex-King is said to have conducted himself with great bravery during the action, the loss of which is imputed to the ardour of his troops, who pursuing the discomfited infantry too far, got into dissarray, and were unable to resist the shock of the Afghan cavalry.

Translation of a letter dated Peshawar, 9th July, 1834. Yacoob Alii Khan, the messenger of Sultan Mahommed Khan, announces that Shah Shuja ul Moluk was completely defeated by Dost Mahommed Khan on the morning of the 1st of July. The contest was extremely obstinate. At first the Cabul and Candahar Infantry was vigorously repulsed by the Hindostanee battalions, but Dost Mahommed, having drawn up his force on the plain, charged the assailants, overthrew, and put them entirely to the rout. The army of the Shah might amount to 30,000, that of the Barukzies to 20,000 men, chiefly Cavalry. 5000 of the King's followers were left dead on the field. The loss of Dost Mahommed in killed and wounded does not exceed 8000 The ex-king has fled towards Beloochistan, leaving the victors in possession of his arms and equipage.—*Ibid.*

The destruction of life and property occasioned here by the late heavy rain, has been very great. It is said that about six or seven hundred houses have been more or less seriously damaged, and in many instances the unfortunate occupants have been either crushed to death or severely wounded. Amongst other public buildings that have suffered, is the Cotewally Chubootra.—a considerable part of which has come down, but happily without injury to any one. Three Thannahs have also fallen in, and in one instance we regret to hear, that the Jemedar on duty was killed, and the Tannahdar so dreadfully bruised that he is not expected to live. Such heavy and continued rain has not been witnessed for many years in this part of the country.—*Ibid.*

LAHORE.—Jacob Sahib, after presenting a sword as a *peishkush*, paid his respects; and being asked where he came from, stated that he had been in the service of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia; that his fortunes had now brought him in quest of a livelihood, and he hoped to obtain some employment from His Highness. After ordering 25 Rupees to be given him, the Maharajah said he would see and give him a situation.

Morad Ali Shah was asked what was the determination of Monsieur Allard, in respect to engaging again in the service of the Sirkar? He replied that the Monsr. was positively bent on returning to his Native land; but expected the arrears of salary due to him: The Maharajah replied that, as he was not a servant of the *Sirkar*, how could any pay be granted: those who were present, observed that the Monsieur did not wish for employment: The Maharajah rejoined, "neither does the *Sirkar* require his services.—*Ibid.*

ODEYPOOR.—On the 19th of June the Maharana returned from his pilgrimage and entered the City under the usual salute.

The Sahookars collected at the gate to welcome him, and presented a nuzzur of 15 Gold Mohurs. They also sprinkled artificial flowers of gold and silver over His Highness's head by way of a propitiatory offering, and spread a *furrush* of Kharwah under the feet of his elephant. Captain Ludlow at the same time came up and made his salam; and as a demonstration of joy, the bazar was decorated by the various shop-keepers. After proceeding to his palace, the Maharanah expatiated on the attention that was shown him during his journey remarking that more respect and deference had been paid to him in the Company's territories than in his own, and adding that he should always retain a grateful recollection of the kindness and friendship thus manifested towards him by the British Government Captain Ludlow having asked for his *rookhsut*, he was presented with an elephant, a horse, a pearl necklace, a *surpech*, & some *thans* of different sorts, but he declined taking them excusing himself on the ground that he was precluded from accepting them by a prohibition of Government. His Highness however insisted on his retaining them saying that he would be very much offended with him if he refused. And on Captain Ludlow taking his leave the Maharajah gave him khurreetahs to the address of the Governor General and Sir Charles Metcalfe expressing his high satisfaction at the attention that had been shown him.

Jessulmeer.— A *kasid* arrived from Scindh, who mentioned that the Ameers of that country had sometime before dispatched a secret communication to Joudhpoor via Umerkote, the purport of which though not known, was supposed to be important. The spirit of plunder and outrage daily waxes warmer in the Joudhpoor territories, no attempt being made to suppress it.—*Ibid.*

TRADE OF THE PUNJAUB.

MADDER, (*Munjeet.*)

Has been cultivated to a very great extent for three hundred years in Holland.

It gives out its colour both to water and rectified spirit: the watery tincture is of a dark dull red, the spirituous of a deep bright one. It imparts to woollen cloth prepared with alum and tartar, a very durable tho' not a very beautiful red dye As it is the cheapest of all red drugs, that give a durable colour, it is the principal one commonly made use of for ordinary stuffs. Sometimes its dye is heightened by the addition of Brazil wood, and sometimes it is employed in conjunction with the dearer reds, as cochineal, for demiscarlets and demicrimsons.

Madder is principally cultivated in Holland. Germany, and France, especially the former, where it grows in greater abundance than in any other part of the world. A kind was also brought from Smyrna, called ——the European, is always imported in its original state as a root.

With a view to encourage its cultivation, it has been provided by law that five shillings an acre shall be received in lieu of all manner of tithe upon madder.

The root it dug up for use in the third year of its growth. It is then baked and pounded, and the powder thus produced, is a beautiful red dye for linens and cottons. As madder is an article of great national importance, many attempts have been made to cultivate it in England, but without success, the Dutch madder being both better and cheaper than ours. The best comes from Zealand to which Britain is said to have paid 200,000£ annually for madder. In India it is an article of general consumption both as dye and a medicine.

The process by which madder is cultivated on the other side of the Indus is described by Lieut. Pottinger as follows:—

"The ground being prepared and lined off into small trenches, the seed is put into them and flooded, and while in that state, the trenches are filled with earth and rich manure The plants appear in nine or ten days, and in the course of the first summer the stalks increase to three or four feet in height, they are cut down in September and given as fodder to the cattle. After this the ground is repeatedly flooded and manured until spring, when the plants again shoot forth, and such as are intended for seed, are set apart, as this second year is deemed the best for that purpose; the remainder are cut every month or six weeks: which throws all the vegetation into the roots and adds to their size. Each stalk of these, selected for seed, produces one flower on the very top of it. In the pod which succeeds are two seeds; this, when ripe, is plucked off and laid apart, the stems are then taken away, as in the first year, and similar precautions adopted to enrich the soil. In the third summer the stalks are pruned as in the two preceding, and in September the roots are dug up; they are quite straight without any ramification whatever and usually from 3 to 5 feet long, but very thin; these roots are immediately cut into small pieces and dried, in which state they are sold about ten pounds for a rupee.

This is the state in which the article is brought to all the marts of India, and it is not reduced to powder till it arrives at the place of its final destination. Native merchants distinguish it into two kinds. The thick kind called chor, which is the best, and the thin called chalee. The specimens which have been sent to England, are found equal in quality to the best Dutch madder. An inferior sort is brought to Calcutta from the Peeleebeet and Nipaul hills, but none is produced in the plains. The cultivation of the plant being confined, it is said, to cold climates

The greatest exportation takes place by Shikarpoor and Bukker to Palee, and from Palee it is sent to Calcutta and every part of India. In 1829-30, 1443 maunds were exported to England from Calcutta, and up to the end of April this year the exportation has amounted to 1447 maunds, none is exported from Bombay The Bengal transit duty is 7 Rs. 8 as. per cent, with a drawback of three-fourths on exportation by sea. The English duty is 1s. 6d. the cwt.

As soon as the navigation of the Indus is opened madder is likely to become a very important article of export. It is the natural growth of Affghanistan, and the agriculture of the country is at present in that stage of its progress which is best suited for the raising of produce for a foreign market. There being few towns and no manufacturing population, the products of agriculture possess little exchangeable value in the home market, and the cultivators therefore gladly avail themselves of any demand there happens to be from abroad. The case is nearly the same in India, and it was no sooner discovered after the pacification of Malwa that there was a foreign demand for opium than it began to be cultivated in quantities which threatened to overstock the Chinese market. In England, on the contrary, where there is a great demand for corn—nobody thinks it worth his while to cultivate madder which yields a return only once in three years, and the same observations apply to saffron, the cultivation of which, though an annual produce, is still more expensive than madder.

The demand which will ensue upon the opening of the Indus, will give a certain impulse to the productions both of madder and saffron. They will be brought to market in much greater quantities, and the expence of transport to the sea shore will be reduced to less than one tenth of what it is at present. We may therefore hope that England, and perhaps the greater part of the continent of Europe, will derive their principal supply of these valuable articles of commerce from this quarter

TABACCO,

Is another very important staple which will be laid open to our commerce by the navigation of the Indus. A very superior kind, which goes by the general name of kuker tabacco, is produced in the irrigated lands of the lower part of the Punjab, where the rivers converge towards each other. It is of a much milder flavour than the Bengal tobacco, and appears to be of the same kind as the Manilla and Persian.

There are three varieties of the same kuker-tabacco. The first called Multanee, is produced in the immediate neighbourhood of Multan. It is of a darker colour and stronger flavour than the other kinds, and sells at a much higher price It is both chewed and smoked-but principally smoked The prime cost at Multan is six rupees a maund.

The second is called mussa tabacco from a place of that name, where it is said to be produced. I have not been able to ascertain the exact situation of this place, but it appears to be somewhere between Multan and Behawulpoor. It is of a lighter colour, and milder flavour than what is produced of Multaun, and both men and women chew it in great quantities, the latter generally mixed in their pawn. The prime cost of this kind of tabacco in the field is four rupees a maund.

The third kind is called Amanut khannee, from its being produced, they say, at a place called Amanut Khan. It differs very little from the mussa, but sells rather cheaper.

AGRA.

MUTTRA—A person of the Khutru caste had erected a house which was fine enough to exhibit the envy of some of his kindred, two of whom went to see it and expressed their admiration and satisfaction in terms as equivocal as Johnson did when he visited the cottage of Burke. They wondered where he got it, objected to the size of the portico and went away determined to pull it down, which they did the ensuing night. The possessor of the fine house complained to the Kutwal and the case is now being enquired into. A young Musulman incited by the green eyed monster lately committed an assault on his mistress and her more favored lover. At midnight and while the happy pair were pillowed cheek to cheek, he attacked and severely wounded them with his tulwar. The swain died before morning and the fair frail one was taken to the Hospital to recover from her numerous wounds. On the 14th the house of a Brahmun was struck by lightning, which passing down one of the walls entered the floor. The inmates became and remained insensible for a short time, but received no serious injury.—*Mofussul Uckbar, 2d Aug.*

FURRUCKARD.—An embezzelment of Government money to the extent of about two thousand rupees was discovered some time ago in the Post Office here between the Baboo, Mutsuddy and Mohurrer. If report be true, Bills were submitted and it is astonishing, actually passed, covered by vouchers of dates anterior to the charge—this may be traced to the admirable policy of Government in their financial department. Is the trifling sum of 25 Rupees per month a fit or adequate allowance for a duty of so much responsibility and labour. The Baboo in whose time the embezzlement was carried on died a short time previous to its discovery—his son succeeded him, and was with the Mutsuddy and Mohurrer committed to take their trial at the last sessions—the two latter have been sentenced to imprisonment for three years each without labour and irons—and the former acquitted.

On or about the night of the 9th instant (July) notwithstanding the great precaution taken by the Magistrate to guard against outrages being committed by the Seapahies on the inhabitants, a woman residing in the Sudder bazar was wounded by two Seapahies, I hear, on the head with an iron shod stick, and under the chin with a knife. Fortunately they were recognized and after due investigation by the Magistrate made over to the session Judge for trial—further particulars of this case I will endeavour to ascertain and communicate.—*Ibid.*

BHURTPORE.—The Ranee. Sahib Koowar, the Raja's mother, who was for some time labouring under a disease for which the learned Hukeems prescribed but in vain, it consisting of "old age," lately proceeded, to the Hindoo temple of Goberdhun the holy air of which she hoped would renovate her health. It had an opposite effect, she became worse and at length died, throwing the raja and the Court into the deepest

[redacted]

tants [redacted] body of su[redacted] farce of attempt[redacted] turn. It was also intimated that a bo[redacted] had broken open the gate of the jail a[redacted] When the trusty guardians of the place awoke [redacted] their slumber, they saw it was useless to follow them, as from what they gleaned from their less drowsy neighbours, it appeared that several hours had elapsed since the thieves broke away. The Choudree Ram Singh wrote to apprize His Highness that the troops under his command at Shekharavatee must receive their pay, starve or mutiny, and that the promises they had so long lived on would no longer suffice to keep them in order.—*Ibid*

LAHORE—The old Raja is at present encamped at Umritsur. The measures he is taking to complete the conquest of Peshawar and render it permanent, display much of the vigour of a mind still powerful tho' from age and infirmity somewhat debilitated. To Misr. Jusamul the Commandant of Artillery an order was issued, directing him to remit two lakhs of Rupees to No Nihal, to enable him to discharge the arrears of pay due to the conquerors of Peshawar. His Highness enquired of his Dewan Nuraen Das, as to the amount of Revenue yielded by this place, The sum was stated to have been upwards of 15 lakhs, when the country was more populous and the rulers identified their own prosperity with that of the country; now 8 lakhs were with difficulty realized. The surrounding courtiers confirmed this statement, remarking that by proper management the resources of the [redacted] might be so improved as to yield 20 or more [redacted] The Nazim of Cashmere reported that grain was scarce, and that tho' he had searched much he had not detected any concealed grain. Orders were issued to the Sirdars of Bhukur a tract of country bordering on the left bank of the Sinde, to send to Cashmere a quantity of grain. A letter was received from Dost Moohumud remonstrating with the Maharaj for his treatment of Sooltan-moohumud and concluding by remarking that he who turned the sword on others would find it finally directed against himself. It was stated that Sheer Alee who had [redacted] zled considerable sums while in this Highness's [redacted] had embarked in business at Delhi and that his [redacted] ing wealth would allow of some reparation being to be enforced by an application to the R[redacted] The little independent chiefs about Peshawar [redacted] throwing every opposition that a mud fort and [redacted] followers enable them to do, in the way of No [redacted] —orders were issued to root them out at any sacr[redacted] —*Ibid.*

CANDAHAR.—All the chiefs of this country have submitted to Shah Shooja whose army consists now of fifty thousand men, and is daily increasing from the numbers that the report of his success have attracted to his standard. Every attention is paid by the exking to the organization of his army, that of the Company being taking as his model.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MORNING HERALD,—APRIL 25.

The list of arbitrary political proscriptions in Belgium, founded upon the Jacobin law, which Leopold's Government has raked out of the archives of the defunct French republic, daily increases. New victims of the spirit of base, malignant, and dastardly persecution which is now at work receive every day domiciliary visits of the gensdarmerie, and orders of expulsion. Surely if Belgium be not as much enslaved as a Cossack province, such proceedings will produce a reaction that will render the throne of the son-in-law of Louis Philip more insecure than ever.

We have questioned the legal existence of the present law which has been evoked from the tomb of French democracy to be made the instrument of political persecution by the pseudo-liberal rulers of Belgium We have stated that the same authority which enacted that law, and applied it to Belgium, abolished Royalty and declared Belgium to be part and parcel of the French republic; so that if the republican code be in force in Belgium for one purpose, it is in force for another. If it be in force for the banishment of foreigners resident in Belgium, whether persecuted Poles, French, or Englishmen, against whom the hatred of the Government is directed, it is in force to justify the deposition of Leopold, who dares to wear a crown in Brussels in spite of the Jacobinical decree which abolished Royalty for ever. He cannot wield the sword of this authority against the Correspondent of the *Morning Herald* without cutting away the very stem and support of his own title to the throne.

But since we wrote on this subject before an event has happened, which is calculated to place Leopold and his Minister of Justice, the servile and unprincipled Lebeau, in a very awkward predicament. It will make it necessary for them either to retract their tyrannical proceedings, or go on in their infatuated course, in open defiance of the declared illegality of their acts. It is stated in a letter from Antwerp of the 20th inst., as will be seen by our extracts from the Brussels Papers, that a merchant of Antwerp, M. Kramer, on whom one of those arbitrary orders of expulsion had been served, brought the matter under the cognisance of the Tribunal of the First Instance, which tribunal after due deliberation, has declared the order *illegal*, suspended its execution, and prohibited all persons, from assisting to carry it into effect, on pain of the penalties awarded by the law. So much for the legality of the jacobinical decree in the eyes of one of the constitutional tribunals of the country.

The matter has yet to come before the Chamber of Representatives, where, we have no doubt, it will excite discussions in which Leopold's advisers will play a part as contemptible as their conduct has been outrageous. Little doubt can now be entertained that the late disturbances were encouraged by the Government, to afford a pretext for getting rid, at one blow, of political opponents, and of the Polish refugees, whose persecution Russia requires and Louis Philip commands. M. Lebeau has been already called upon in the Chamber to declare the grounds of the various orders of expulsion, but he

...sible ...this de... ...sing his Court ... means of knowing the real facts ... But we may say that on the face of the thing the verdict is unintelligible. If the men who were killed were aggressors, and those who killed them committed that fatal act while defending their own or their master's premises from destruction, the verdict ought to have been justifiable homicide.

If the men killed, or their associates, were not engaged in any act of dangerous mischief or destructive tendency against the premises before which they were standing or walking, the act of slaying them was unwarrantec, and the verdict should have been murder.

But this important question must, for the present at least, be one of doubt, owing to the Coroner having been allowed to close his Court.

APRIL 26.

Mr. O'CONNELL having misspent a large portion of breath on the proposition that the British Parliament had never exercised a supreme dominion ...ver Ireland, which country was, as is allowed ... all hands, governed by a Parliament of her ..., alleges next that the union with this ...ntry possessed no character of a valid contract, ...reason of the unprincipled means through ...ch it was accomplished. Now, here the inge...ity of the repeal advocate deserts him. He labours long, if not successfully, to prove the exalted merits of the Irish Parliament after 1782. He dwells upon certain commercial advances which the kingdom had made under that honourable and patriotic Parliament. He attempts not to insinuate that Ireland had ever been ruled over by a better Parliament, or one constituted on purer principles. In fact, he eulogizes and regrets that ...arted body, and talks of the period during ...h it reigned as one of glorious memory for ...d. Well, then; what was the final act of ... excellent and various legislature? Why its ...sale for a large sum of money to the British ...nister! Ay, it made itself over, body and soul, ... says Mr. O'Connell, 1,000,000*l.* of money, ...ich was laid out in the purchase of borough ... ...the loss of the seats of which they ...ual profit by the votes of the ... used to make an annu... to represent them. It ... gentlemen who were put ... is useless to ask us, have always held the memory of that, and of every Irish Parliament, in execration,—it ... useless, we say, to ask ... us, whether Ireland was legitimately governed by ... such a body, or could be legitimately put up to auction at its pleasure. *We* lament that Ireland never had a good Legislature; but that has nothing to do with the matter. Mr. O'Connell, it appears, was satisfied with it, and pronounces it to have been far more virtuous than the Parliament of Great Britain. Such as it was, moreover, it had the supreme power in its hands; and as political power, absolute and unlimited, must be lodged somewhere in every community, and Blackstone says that the authority of Parliament knows no limit; as, besides, other portions of this empire had already incorporated themselves with England—Wales in the first place, and Scotland afterwards; and as the boroughmongers of Ireland, let them have been morally as corrupt as you please, gave up, by the most formal of legislative acts, the right to the future representation of their own boroughs, vesting by a vote (which must have been valid because it was passed while the Irish Parliament, so much panegyrized by Mr. O'Connell, still existed) the future right of election for Irish members of the Imperial Parliament in certain other constituencies, we can, for our parts, on Mr. O'Connell's principles, conceive no possible flaw or defect in the instrument of transfer thereby executed; nor, whatever may be our own deep sense of the habitual and incorrigible baseness of that College-green Parliament, can anything but the most enormous inconsistency be imputed to the learned puffer of its perfections, *when he* impeaches as now untenable, the last, the most solemn, and most important of all its proceedings? To break up the consolidation of once-separated countries, except under circumstances of extreme necessity, would be endless evil. Belgium and Holland would not have flown asunder had the terms of the contract of 1815, expressed and implied, been respected by the latter country. The general voice of Europe, including that of England, would never have been raised against the continued annexation of Poland itself, (cruel as had been the origin of that disastrous revolution) had not the sworn faith of Russia been so grossly and shamefully violated. But can any man cast the shadow of imputation upon England for having broken the union engagements into which she entered with the Irish Parliament? Have they not one and all been more than fulfilled? If, in spite of a vast increase of commerce, and of the means of subsistence manifested by an extended consumption,—if in spite of all this, of a free trade in corn granted to Ireland in 1806, and her being actually changed from a country importing grain, to one from which millions of quarters are now annually shipped without duty to the British markets,—if in spite of the Channel trade of Ireland being put on the same footing in all British ports as the coasting trade of England herself,—if in spite of the assimilated currency, by which an intolerable nuisance was got rid of; or in spite of the acts for encouraging fisheries, working mines, for supporting public works, for improving harbours at a profuse expense, for amending the grand jury laws for the discouragement of joint tenantcy, for amending the sub-letting act for preventing vixetious distresses on the poor, for abolishing vestry cess, with others which we cannot enumerate,—if, we say, in spite of all this kindly and beneficent legislation, the country remains one wherein English capi... ...are not settle, and which Irishmen of property ...mpelled to quit, what is the cause of such a ...g contrariety? It is agitation—it is *disturb*—it is bloody ferocity—it is demoralization ...great mass of the community, which whatever may be their peculiar position in some respects ...pared with the same class throughout Great Britain, it is impossible not to see has been dreadfully and *sedulously* aggravated from motives which will not bear the light.

A discussion so various and so vast as this, which has been opened upon the repeal question, it is utterly impracticable for a daily journal to follow with any regularity. A point here and there more prominent than its neighbours is all that we can venture to touch. The Irish repealers must be strange economists when they make a national grievance out of the fact, that such immense quantities of butcher's meat and other produce are "*taken out of Ireland*" for English consumption. Would they like it better if Ireland had no exports and therefore nothing wherewith to pay for what she *cannot* produce on advantageous terms within her own boundaries? or would they consider it a boon, if England should shut her ports, and place Ireland on the same level as the rest of Europe in respect of native Irish productions? This would make, we suspect, a magnificent grievance. Yet is it one which the repeal wiseacres *must* learn to endure, if Ireland be led at their instigation to enrol herself among those "foreign countries" to which England shows no preference or favour, but leaves to shift for themselves. The extensive law reforms which have within these two or three years taken place in Ireland we omitted to enumerate among the benefits derived to her from the superintendence of the British Parliament, and no one of which—nor reform of any kind, political or financial (no, neither emancipation nor retrenchment) would she have obtained to this hour from the blessed College-green Parliament, the meanest and most profligate body that ever oppressed or disgraced a subject people.

Without dipping further into the volume of Mr. Spring Rice's masterly and memorable speech, replete with knowledge, and with materials for accurate reasoning, we shall on this occasion just refer to one or two topics powerfully treated by Mr. Littleton, and with a brevity which doubled their impression. Before we had read a syllable of the report of what fell from the Irish Secretary, we recounted in our article of yesterday some of the happy consequences which every man who knew much of the state of Ireland, and had carefully watched the manœuvres of the Agitator, must be prepared to anticipate from repeal. Mr. Littleton calls the sentiment in favour of it one of artificial concoction, and of recent growth, and the Right. Hon. Gentleman's statement is unanswerable. From 1800 to 1832 not a syllable was ever heard upon the subject; but when the Irish Catholics, as such, had nothing more ... to complain of, and there appeared some risk of the restoration of national tranquility —when the law of the land and those by whom it was administered would be apt to draw towards them the deference and attention of the people, it became indispensible to procure a fresh grievance, lest the demagogue power might fall into disuse, and the taste of the multitude for intoxicating stimulants be weakened. "Repeal" was found out, and had the double but somewhat curious effect of persuading the people that they were utterly impoverished, and that the path to riches was to tax themselves for the profit of him who duped them. Among those *fruits* of the College-green Parliament to which we had ourselves adverted, and of which an interesting catalogue is given in Mr. Littleton's speech, foremost stands a scheme of confiscation. Mr. O'Connel promised the miserable creatures, who hung upon his lips as if manna and honey flowed from them, that not only should all land-lords not resident in Ireland pay to his treasury 75 per cent., but even those who had the virtue (we may add after this, the gross folly) to be resident should have property *no where but in* Ireland—that is, they should forfeit their Irish estates, for by no other means could such a prohibition be realized. "A pretty nostrum this," says Mr. Littleton, "for bringing capital into Ireland!" Never, indeed, as Mr. O'Connell, not in irony, but solemnly, though unconsciously blundering on the truth, boasted,—never could Irishmen "hope to have such a law enacted but by an Irish Parliament!" Now the tragical part of all such absurdity is, that the besotted multitude believe it,—ay, as devoutly as any miracle of the dark ages. The fact however, equally tragical, should a repeal be effected (which we should suspect it will not), must be the necessity under which Mr. O'Connell would feel himself for fulfilling all such odious threats, and perpetrating (or off goes his head) the whole catalogue of crimes that he promises. No sooner had he carried his "repeal," than a swarm of competitors for vulgar favour would strive to outbid him and each other by rising in their offers of villany and rapine, and swift would be the progress to a scene of bloody anarchy more terrible than that of Jacobinism in its most revolting stages. Nor was the independent condition of the College-green Parliament, when it should be convened and in full activity, painted by Mr. Littleton in less striking colours. If the College-green senators don't do their duty—which, in other words means the learned gentleman's bidding—what is the remedy? Sent back to their constituents? No such thing: the constituents save the Government the trouble of a dissolution, and the members that of a re-election—*they* repair in a body "some fine morning" to College-green, with certain "short sticks in their hands, and with a flourish of the shillelagh over the Speaker's wig, they tell the House to "take care and do its duty!" So much for the way of doing business under the O'Connell dynasty. But the subject is inexhaustible: on Monday we shall resume it.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 22.

The Chamber of Representatives is to assemble to-day. The first part of its proceedings will consist of the presentation of two reports—one by the Minister of Justice, the other by the Minister of the Interior—on the late events. It is conjectured that a demand for new powers on more points than one will quickly follow the Ministerial *exposé*, and the friends of Government seem to have no doubt of ample support from a sufficient majority of the Chamber. The enemies of Ministers will not, however, lose so favourable an opportunity for assailing them, at any rate with force of lungs, even should force of argument fail. We may safely anticipate protracted and angry debates. The battle now in the act of being fought by the newspapers will doubtless be repeated in the Chamber with still greater vehemence. It will be a contest for political life and death on the part of the Ministry. They will be attacked on the double score of weakness and violence, for not having done enough and for having done too much, and every possible incidental charge from imbecility to tyranny will form counts in the indictment. They will not, however, have any Orangeist to combat in the Chamber; it does not contain one: but a strong Constitutional opposition may no doubt be expected, both as to the principle and the application of the law of expulsion—a much more difficult matter for defence than attacks relative to the conduct of Government on the days of pillage, respecting which I think they will be fully able to justify themselves.

It is impossible to describe the virulent personality which pervades the newspaper press. I suppose the various writers are very much in earnest. If they ever come to personal conflicts, and that their blows are as hard as their words, it must be a thick head that is not broken. I fervently hope, but by no means confidently, that the parliamentary discussion may take a different character. The whole Belgian nation ought now to consider itself on its good behaviour; and it is undoubtedly the part of the Deputies to show an example to the rest.

Four inhabitants of Antwerp, all Dutch I believe, were served with those summary notices to quit, of which I have already enumerated some instances. One of those persons appealed against the ministerial rescript, and the civil tribunal of Antwerp has just pronounced the order for expulsion to be illegal. This will form a very strong feature in the case to be pleaded against the Ministers in the Chamber, but the opinion of a single judge, which might be pronounced a mistaken one by the Court of Appeal, is of small importance in the decision of the question by the representatives of the nation. It will be easier to pass a bill of indemnity than to justify a doubtful law. If the Ministers be wise, they will at once have recourse to the former measure as regards the past; and should their confidence be shaken by this judicial decision as to the validity of the law they have obliged into action, they should cut short the business at once, and spare the time of the Chamber and the anxiety of the country, by demanding an effective and indisputable enactment to the full extent of the contested statute. If they fail in procuring this, they are no longer a ministry; and without such a law I cannot conceive the possibility of Belgium standing its ground as an independent nation.

Among the three persons expelled since my last letter, one, an Italian, was the correspondent of a London newspaper. I doubt the policy of this measure, supposing that the only cause of complaint against this individual was the very absurd assertions and untenable inferences which composed the staple of his letters. There was I believe no malice in them, and plenty of anonymous volunteers will no doubt be ready to supply their place; no better informed, and perhaps more mischievous than the gentlemen in question.

I shall be able by the post this evening to mention the proceeding in the Chamber. The Parliamentary week may be expected to be a very stormy one. I shall not inflict the details at great length on your readers, but the result will be one of the very highest interest to this country, and final as to the existence of the *juste milieu* Ministry.
Times, April 24. C.

OLDHAM, APRIL 22.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

The contest here draws towards a close; the unionists finding that none of the workmen of the neighbouring towns would imitate their foolish example, are beginning to divide into parties. They had been persuaded, that if they would embrace the regeneration scheme, all the towns in England would, at a certain time, be brought to co-operate with them. They did adopt it, by a resolution passed unanimously at one of their large meetings, and yet not one township (Lees and Mosley excepted) has shown any sympathy with the workmen of this borough. They are breaking up, dissatisfied with themselves and with each other. At Royton, Crompton, and Mosler, the men, with few exceptions, are working. Some spinners are at work in this town: others have offered to return, but have been told "to wait;" and it seems extremely probable that work will not be generally resumed until a more satisfactory understanding has been established betwixt the masters and the men. The former think they have not been well used by the men: they state, and very truly, that this movement has been a great loss to them, and that if these pernicious caprices be encouraged by impunity, they will always be at the mercy of their workmen, who are in the hands of persons having no interest whatever in their welfare. There will, therefore, probably be some weedings and picking of the hands; the most untractable and obnoxious will be rejected, and some partial turn outs, and much individual distress will be felt before the present exacerbation has entirely subsided. There is, however, but little doubt that there will be a general return to work this week, some say it will take place to-morrow, but it certainly cannot be much longer delayed. As a last resource, deputations have been sent to all the neighbouring towns to induce the hands to turn out, but their reception has not been encouraging, and they are told that the Union was not established to abet riot and plunder. This shows real good sense, and no doubt, if they were only left to the exercise of their own good reflection and sense—their right feelings,—these kinds of tumults—these pangs of madness, to which our operatives seem periodically doomed, would disappear.

The jury on the inquest have been deliberating all day, and have not yet delivered a verdict; the coroner and his clerk remain in the room with them. Two prisoners have been committed to-day—Samual Johnson, to Lancaster, on the capital charge; and the other to Manchester, for a misdemeanor.

Wednesday Morning, half-past 1 o'clock.

A report has just been brought to the house where the inquest was sitting, that Hyatt, the principal witness against Bridge, the first rioter who was examined before the magistrates, has attempted to hang himself. Hearing that he was in custody of the military at the factory, I went down to ascertain the truth of so extraordinary a report. I found it partially correct. Two or three special constables who were in attendance at the mill, assured me that he had been brought there by two soldiers, under a charge of having either actually attempted suicide, or threatened to do so. He is now under the safeguard of the military in the mill.

2 O'CLOCK.—No verdict; and the Coroner has this moment left for Rochdale, 6 miles distant, the place of his residence. The Coroner told one of the constables, when mounting his horse, that the jury had assured him he would not be wanted before day-light; at all events that it is probable that they will be confined in their room till 9 o'clock, which will make it just 24 hours without food, drink, or fire. I have made arrangements, should the jury signify to the constable that they have agreed by 4 o'clock, that a messenger shall bring the information in time for this parcel, which leaves a quarter before 5.

QUARTER-PAST 3.—No verdict.

HALF-PAST 4.—Still no verdict.

APRIL 23.

My last would apprize you that the jury were locked up last evening at 5, and that the coroner took his departure home at 2 this morning. He returned at 10, and found the jury still undecided. At half after 10, however, they required Mr. Farrand's attendance, but for what purpose does not as yet appear. Some more troops left yesterday. A young woman, called Betty Holland, was this morning discovered suspended from a bed-post, happily before life was extinct. Her neighbours assign distress of mind and privations of food as the cause, arising chiefly by the loss of work, issuing out of the late strike. John Hyde's mother has been to Mr. Skelland, solicitor to the deceased widow, and stated, that her son's evidence could not be relied upon, adding "I do not doubt but that if he had his own way he would swear away the lives of half the town, adding, further, he is not in his own mind at times." This was the fellow who swore so stoutly against Jonathan Bridge. His attempt to commit suicide last night is a tolerable proof of the correctness of the mother's opinion. I have had a long interview this morning with two of the managing committee of the Trade's Unions, and elicited the following information, which may be relied upon. There was a meeting of this committee yesterday, when the following resolutions were agreed to:

1. That the hands in every mill resume their work as soon as possible.
2. That in each mill the hands to make their own arrangements, but subject to the rules of the Union.
3. That if any master attempt any thing evidently oppressive the Unions have to resist it.
4. Each mill is to select two or three hands of their own number to make their views known to their employers, and of their intention to return to work.

The masters at once observed, that they could not instanter make any reply, but that such should be done this afternoon or early in the morning. The operatives do not appear to have any idea what will be the masters' determination. They are conferring together at this hour, 12 o'clock. Some notion may be formed of the blessings arising to innkeepers from commotions like this. At the Albion inn, kept by Mrs Clay, she has had at one time during the riots no less than 39 horses and their men, besides 56 infantry. This is certainly no laughable affair. Mrs. Thompson this day received a notice from the Coroner to attend and enter into recognizances to appear at the next assizes, to give evidence against Isherwood and Donelly, on a charge of manslaughter, in the case of Bentley, who was shot at the riots on Tuesday, the 15th.

This morning, about 11 o'clock, the jury were liberated, after having been 27 hours under the eye and protection of the constable. Previous to their release they had of course agreed upon their verdict, but which is not yet made known (say 5 o'clock). This cannot be done, it seems, till all the witnesses' depositions have been made, signed, and sworn to, and they have entered into recognizances to appear at the assizes to give evidence against Isherwood and Donelly for manslaughter, and against Isherwood as principal and Donelly as an accessory. Thus has this very celebrated affair come to a close, at least for the present. The verdict, which was manslaughter against John Isherwood and James Donnelly, was announced at 7 o'clock. The crowd was not considerable, nor were there any particular manifestations of feeling displayed on hearing the result. The gentlemen appointed to assess the damages done to the property and furnitures of Mrs. Thompson are—Mr. Drew and Mr. Hodgson, whose department is the furniture and machinery; Mr. Bellhouse, jun., and Mr Brown, all of Manchester, will assess the property. It is estimated by judges, that the window's alone will cost 50*l.*, or 60*l.* to repair. The Committee of Commissioners of Police held another meeting this evening, when Haywood's conduct with reference to his attempting to intimidate Schiles, the Chadderton constable, will be inquired into. A warm discussion is anticipated, and it is intended to suspend him till the pleasure of the general body of Commissioners is known, a meeting of which takes place next week. If it is possible to obtain a report of this meeting, it will come as a postscript. Another troop of cavalry left Oldham this morning. The town will soon assume its former appearance and tranquillity no doubt. It is only just to state, that not one of the 13 persons committed for the riots on Tuesday, the 15th, are members of the Trades' Unions. As far as can be learned the body highly disapproves of such acts of violence.

I prepared you in my last for the resumption of labour in some of the mills this morning—some in part and some in full work. A speedy end will be put to this violent commotion if two or three individuals can only be kept tight in harness; but only let a truly vindictive spirit be shown by them, and the matter will not easy subside.

10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

The following is a list of the mills which started this morning in Oldham, &c.:—Mr. Wareing's mill, Waterhead Mill; Nicholson and Co., of Less; Peter Seavil, of Less; Chapel Mill, Oldham; Whittaker's Mill, Oldham; Lees and Mills, Soho; Daniel Hilton, Croft Bank; Trovis and Less, Lastle Mill; Mr. Wildes Mount Pleasant; Tweedale and Co. Share Mill; D' Hibbert's; and three or four others.

In the morning a good number of the mills will resume work, and the remainder in the course of the week. It is exceeding gratifying to learn that but few cases of complaint can be urged against the masters in consequence of this turn out, they no doubt having duly weighed the great provocation which the operatives have received through the fatal agency of Hayward and Page.—*Times, April* 25.

[redacted]APOLEON.

[redacted] Appendix to Mrs. Jamieson's *History of France*, a very useful little work.)

"Until the period of the revolution of France, 1830, which placed Louis Phillippe on the throne, he had been kept under the most strict surveillance, so that no one could obtain access to him. At this period a gentleman from France arrived at Vienna on a mission to the young Duke, and obtained an audience. In the name of the Bonapartists of France this gentleman was authorized to offer the vacant throne to the Duke of Reichstadt.* The offer was declined firmly but politely and the gentleman was much surprised that the son of an Austrian Archduchess should reply to him in a speech of some length on liberalism, and that the son of Cæsar should speak like the son of Brutus. The young prince was urged to accept the proffered crown, but again declined the glittering and dazzling offer of a throne in the following words:—'The time for showing myself has not yet arrived; I bide my time! † To-day I should only become a brand of discord; at some future period I may become a pledge of peace and union.'

"A few days afterwards he has informed that the choice of the French people had fallen on the Duke of Orleans: he was much affected at this intelligence, and made the following observation:—"I shall ever respect the will of the people; I shall never dispute it with arms, but by such efforts as may render me worthy of being recalled by them'

"The youth is reported to have said to the Emperor and Prince Metternich, 'The essential object of my life ought to be to render myself worthy of the glory of my father. I hope I shall reach this point of my ambition, and appropriate to myself some of his high qualities, taking care to avoid the rocks on which he split. I should be lost to a proper sense of his memory, if I became the plaything of faction and the instrument of intrigue. The son of Napoleon must never condescend to play the miserable part of an adventurer.'

"It is, however, more than probable that he cherished the secret hope of one day becoming King of France. To this secret hope must be attributed his restless labours, his continued studies, his fatiguing exercises, his passion for riding, and his thirst for military information. He dreaded to be taken unprepared: he, as it were, slept on his arms.

"His first appearance in society was on the 25th of January, 1831, at a grand party at the house of Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador. There he saw two princes of the house of Bourbon, and Baron de Kenzinger, the representative of Charles X.; Marshal Maison, the ambassador of Louis Philippe; the Prince Gustavus Vasa, the natural heir of the throne of Sweden and Count Lowenhjelm, the Minister of Charles John, King of Sweden. But among these political mementoes of political change, none were more conspicuous or more interesting than himself, and among these numerous persons no one so engaged his attention, or so forcibly affected his imagination, as Marshal Marmont, the intimate friend of his father! Marmont was subsequently appointed to give him lessons in military tactics. What might not have been expected from a pupil having such instructors as Prince Metternich and Marshal Marmont? On the 15th of June, 1831, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of a battalion of Hungarian infantry, and the ardour with which he performed his military duties greatly affected his health He was exceedingly tall and had evidently outgrown his strength: his physician frequently found him stretched on a sofa in the barracks, exhausted and languid; yet he would not admit he was ill; the vigour, the vivacity of his mind in fact, destroyed his constitution, and the violent exercises to which he devoted himself completed the destruction of a body already enfeebled by mental exertion, and injured by the secret and undermining influence of repeated colds, coughs, and fever.

"Dr. Malfatta having once found him nearly fainting with fatigue, the youth exclaimed 'I abominate this wretched body that sinks under the exertions of my mind.' His kind friend at length thought proper to point out to the Emperor the dangerous symptoms that appeared and the never ceasing and endless employment of the Duke in all those exercises which demand great vigour of body.

"The Emperor desired he would retire to Schonbrunn, and the genial air and quiet of this beautiful palace were highly beneficial to him; but as soon as he gained a little strength, his activity returned, and since he was denied military pursuits, he sought for pleasure and employment in the mimic war of the chase, and this in all weathers. His state of health was now fast hastening to a crisis—decided and rapid consumption.

"His mother, the Duchess of Parma, was sent for: she had the mournful satisfaction of attending upon him during the last week of his existence; he died on the 22d of July, 1832. at Schonbrunn, aged 21. The Emperor was much affected at his death; he was indeed most exceedingly attached to his grandchild, whose future destiny had no doubt been the subject of many interesting conversations between Francis II. and his Minister, Prince Metternich.—*Times, April* 26.

"* When this gentleman left Paris the Duke of Orleans had been appointed Lieutenant-General only.

"† Je saurais faire valoir mes droits en temps et en lieu."

WHAT IS LIBERTY?

READER! I should be exceedingly obliged if you could give me a satisfactory answer to this question,—What is liberty? I hope I am not ignorant of my own language, nor of its great source the German, nor of its intimate ally the French. I can read "Don Quixote" in the Spanish, "Dante" in Italian, and as to ancients in Greek and Latin, I had them all at my fingers' ends before I was eighteen. Nay, I am possessed with somewhat of Dr. Bowring's fancy for dabbling in the Russian, the high and low Dutch, the Swedish, the Norwegian, and the dialects of the Magyars; but may I perish if I can glean from any of these divers tongues the meaning of that little word—Liberty! Thomson sung of it in five cantos, Glover converted it into an epic poen; I have seen it fall or conquer in fifty tragedies; and I laughed at it most heartily, not long since, at the Comedie Française, in Paris, where it was turned into irresistible ridicule by the wit of M. Scribe. I have read Locke, I have studied Blackstone. I have turned over all the law reports, and almost a hundred volumes of Parliamentary debates; I have searched Johnson's Dictionary, as well as those of Walker and Bailey; I have not even disdained to question Entick; but the result of all my investigation has been, that I am at this moment as much in ignorance of the meaning of the word "liberty," as I was when I first saw the light of this strange world of ours.

I met, the other day, a friend of mine, a sprightly young fellow fresh from college, who was spending the Christmas with some pretty cousins of his in my neighbourhood. I asked him what he understood by "liberty." "Faith!" said he, "I can tell you all about it, for my cheek still smarts whenever the word is mentioned." I shook him warmly by the hand' fearing lest, even by a breath, I might disturb the clear stream of his memory. "You know Beatrice," he added. "Ah! yes—a sweet girl!" "Sweet! I have no reason to say so. We were playing at forfeits on New Year's Eve, and before they came quite round I kissed her, whereupon she gave me a box on the cheek, declaring that I was extremely rude in taking such a *liberty*" According to Beatrice, and perhaps a great majority of the sex, *liberty*, therefore, means *rudeness*.

Another friend of mine, who was obliged to stipulate on his marriage that he should exchange his gold snuff-box for a splendid guard-chain, very often solicits consolation from me in these terms:—"May I take the *liberty* of asking if you have your box in your pocket?" To him the supreme blessing of liberty is neither more nor less than a pinch of snuff: he would not think Magna Charta worth a farthing without it.

In my rambles through the manufacturing districts I have endeavoured to enlighten my mind on this subject. I never heard the word "liberty" mentioned so often as in those fiery, and pottery, and cotton and wool smelling regions. It is in every body's mouth; it is in every local paper that you read, starting up like a ghost from every second line. All parties seem to be fighting for it, and no party to have won it. The Unionists, who are rapidly organizing all their forces, in order to compel their masters to raise their wages, and at the same time to abridge the ordinary time of labour, told me that true *liberty* was high pay and moderate work. But when I conversed with the masters on the point in dispute, they assured me that their resistance to the demands of the operatives sprung from no selfish motives; it was founded solely on a patriotic principle, for if they were to yield in the contest now going on between the employers and the employed, there would be an end to the *liberty* of every man who had his capital embarked in trade! Liberty was here appealed to on both sides, but in acceptations as opposite to each other as the poles.

If I look into the columns of the "Morning Post," I find that the *liberty* of the country has been destroyed ever since the Reform Bill was passed into a law. If I read "The Times," I am informed that it is only since that period that the reign of *liberty* has commenced. If I take up "The Herald," I become a convert to the opinion that *liberty* never can be known in England, until the punishment of death shall cease to be inflicted for every crime short of murder. If I listen to "The Globe," I am impressed with quite a contrary doctrine, that punishment of an extreme character is absolutely necessary in a country where every man's house is his castle, and *liberty* is destroyed at its very source by the atrocious operations of the burglar. If I happen to light upon "The Crisis" of the Owenites I am initiated in a species of philosophy which represents crime of every description as either an involuntary act, and therefore perfectly innocent, or as an act of self-defence, and therefore, in every view of it, justifiable. This puts me in mind of a capital speech, which was once delivered at the gallows by a man who was about to suffer for murder and robbery, and which, by the by, places the argument against the inequalities of the criminal law in a striking, though ludicrous point of view:—

"Good people," said the murderer, "since I am to serve you for a sight, the least you can do is be civil to the man that entertains you. I ask nothing of you but the justice that is due to me. There are some meddling tongues, which I hear among the crowd, very busy to incense you. Though it is true I have committed murder, yet I hope I am no murderer. The robbery I really purposed, but my intention had no part in the death I was guilty of. The deceased cried for help, and was so obstinate and clamorous, that I was under the necessity of killing him, or of submitting myself to the loss of my *liberty* by being taken: and thus I argued in my mind: if I murder him I shall get off; or, at worst, if I am taken, my punishment will be no greater than if I spare him and surrender; I can be but hanged for murder, and must be hanged too for the house-breaking. This thought, good people, prevailed with me to shoot him; so that what you call murder was only self-preservation. Now, that I should have died in this manner, whether I had shot him or no, witness these two weak brothers here, who look as if they were already at the other end of their voyage, though they have not hoisted sail yet. One of these stole bacon, and the other a wet smock or two. The law must be certainly wiser than you are, and since that has been pleased to set our crimes on a level, be so civil, or compassionate, as to hold your silly tongues, and let me die without slander"

Verily, Liberty might say the same to her followers in almost all parts of the world,—"Hold silly tongues, and let me die without slander." If freedom be anything like a synonime for that phrase, assuredly a man may exercise it, who, possessing property in his own right, wishes to do with it just as he pleases. Nevertheless, when a certain noble Duke who, though not a Cicero in the senate, is distinguished for his love of *letters*, ejected a few of his tenants because they thought fit to reduce to practice their ideas of liberty, by voting for a popular candidate, he was told that he ought not to do with his own as he thought fit, and that his view of liberty was nothing but sheer despotism.

I have two votes, one for the Borough of Marylebone, one for Finsbury; and though I have not yet settled the question, I believe that I am entitled to vote for Middlesex. If any body in England be a *liberus homo*, —a real freeman,—I am. Well, what is the consequence? Hardly a month goes by that I am not summoned to a grand jury, or a petty jury, or a coroner's inquest Now juries of all kinds are my abhorrence, more particularly special juries, which I detest with an unconquerable hatred. Mind, I do not say but that they may be very good institutions in themselves, so far as the administration of justice may be concerned: my objection to them only exists whenever I am myself called upon, and compelled, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to be one of the sworn number I am obliged to bustle off to court before daylight of a cold, raw, rainy, December morning. The cause which stood first on the list, and which I am summoned to try, is postponed, because the counsel are not ready, or a witness has not yet come. Another cause is called on. It is a question of a right of way, or a water-course, or ancient lights, or some equally entertaining affair sent out of the Court of Chancery, which occupies the whole day, although expected to blow up every moment I come home at night, tired exhausted, out of humour with the whole world. I am obliged to be off again the next morning. The Chancery cause is not yet over. It terminates about noon. My cause is called on. It turns out to be a tremendous trial, occupying three days, during which I am under the necessity of attending in the box whether I will or no. But that is not all. We are charged by the Judge; we retire to our room, where we are closely guarded by a constable, who is sworn to keep us without fire, food, or candlelight, until we come to an unanimous decision. I have an opinion of my own on the question at issue. I think the verdict ought to be for the plaintiff: three or four of my fellow jurymen agree with me, and we produce our night caps in order to show our determination to make no concession. The eight against us are equally obstinate Night comes; morning, such as it in a December fog, comes: the want of repose convinces us at length that we are wrong, and a verdict is unanimously given for the defendant! And, after all this,—after losing my whole week in court,—after being shut up a close prisoner for a whole night without fire, food, or candle-light,—after being obliged either to die or to abandon my opinion, however honestly that opinion may have been formed, I am told that I am a *free* man —that I live in a land of *liberty!* Was there ever such an abuse of terms as this? A *liberus homo* forsooth! say rather a galley slave, though even his lot would be preferable to mine, for the chain cannot touch his intellect—his opinion, at least, is free.

I am naturally of retired habits of life. I like to spend my evenings at home among my books, in the bosom of my family; now a little music,—now a hand at whist,—but nothing to disturb the general air of repose, which I look upon as the *summum bonum* of existence. But my daughters are growing up; and, though I say it, very pretty girls Cards for "at home," quadrilles," "conversazione," thicken upon us during the season. I am asked whether I will not go; and, if I even seem to hesitate, a cluster of smiles springs up around me in an instant, infinitely more imperative than an ukase of the Autocrat himself. Go I must;—to look on,—to talk,—to be talked to,—to be talked at;—losing sleep, and sometimes health;—and yet the Whigs tell me that I am in the enjoyment of real *liberty*, such as not one of my ancestors could boast of, though I might count them up to the days of the great Alfred himself.

A man comes to my door and asks me for money, which, as I owe him none, I deem myself at *liberty* to refuse. He happens, by some accident, to be a relation of mine,—at least, so he says,—and has already exhausted my patience by the frequency of his visits and the importunity of his demands. He meets me in the street,—mobs me,—perhaps, being a much more powerful man than I am, knocks me down. My obvious course would be to have him brought before a police magistrate at Bow-street or Hatton-garden, where he might be fined and bound over to keep the peace during a term of five years. But if I proceed in this manner, no sooner is his story told, than all the sympathy both of the magistrates and the reporters is kindled for the poor man against the rich. The next morning I am placarded, on every breakfast-table in London, as a little, scrubby fellow, with an antipuated *queue*, a bob-wig, a very queer hat, an old-fashioned umbrella, a pair of spider legs, and a husky voice, while my assailant is decked out in all the manly charms of a Hercules. I feel no wish to have it said by all the world that I am encircled by a crowd of poor relations. I dread ridicule, or being "cut," much more that a common assault. What, then, is my situation in this land of *liberty*? I am knocked down with impunity in the streets, and, if I should appeal to the laws as administered at the police-office, I am "damned to everlasting fame" by the caricatures of a *free* press! Again I ask you, dear reader, can you tell me what is *liberty*?

I am a literary man, [redacted] requisite materials and leisure for [redacted] upon a favourite subject, I sit down to my task without fearing that a sword is hanging over my head by a hair. I write away, as I fondly imagine, in the possession of the most unbounded freedom Before I can get the paper, however, on which I write, I must give a little douceur to the king, in the shape of what he calls a duty. If I write by day I must pay him for my daylight. If I wish to have a little air in my library, I must pay him for that also. If I write on a table, I pay him a timber duty; if I find it necessary to cheer my soul by a cup of tea, or a cup of coffee or a glass of wine, I must ask the king's permission to do so, which he will not grant me unless I give him a part, and a very large part, too, of the cash which I expect to receive for my book.

Well, I send my manuscript to the printer. Again I must come down with a sum in the way of duty for the paper on which the types are to display my thoughts. When the operation of printing is over, if I let my neighbours know that I have written a work which I wish them to buy, I must again offer a contribution to the king in the form of advertisement duty, and that, too, as often as I renew my gentle hints to the public. But these are very far from being the *musts* through which I am to go, while availing myself of my personal *liberty* in adding to the long catalogue of authors. I must *present* one copy of my work to the British Museum, a second to the library of Oxford, a third to that of Cambridge, four copies to the four Scotch Universities, an eighth copy to the Library of Sion College, London, a ninth to that of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh, a tenth to that of Trinity College, Dublin, and an eleventh to that of King's Inns, in the same enlightened capital. Latterly the University of Aberdeen, I think it was, sold its birthright in this respect for a mess of pottage, the Whig Government having bought from it its literary privileges, which they have transferred to the Royal Library of France. Now, if any of these institutions were too poor to purchase my work, they should, in fairness towards me, either do without it, or call for a subscription amongst their members or patrons which might enable them to buy it. But to tell me that I am at *liberty* to publish what books I may think fit to write, when I am compelled to pay for permission to do so at almost every step I take, and finally to make a present of eleven copies to such wealthy establishments as the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Scotland, and Dublin, and the Bibliotheque Royale of France, is one of the grossest of all impositions.

Finally, did I say? The infractions of my *liberty* by no means stop here. The critics, a most formidable race, are till in the background. In order to propitiate their good opinion, I am obliged to part with at least twenty-five copies more, Some are directly engaged in a contest with each other. Either they do not agree in politics, or they are rivals in trade. Should I by any untoward accident—the neglect of a messenger, or a delay of the binder—happen to send a copy to one before it has been received by the other, the latter inflicts upon *me* all the vengeance which he feels against his more fortunate antagonist. The newspaper editors generally add presented books to their office libraries, without noticing them eitheir in an adverse or favourable style. As to the weekly monthly, and quarterly critics, they cut up my work without mercy, if I send it; and if I do not, they will buy it in order to punish me for my apparent contempt of their authority. Talk of *liberty*, indeed! I am sure that I know not what it is, or where it is to be found, unless you call that liberty which permits the state, the public institutions and the critics to plunder a literary man of all remuneration for his labour, and even to impose upon him frequently a severe loss for exercising freedom of opinion which the constitution and the laws tell him he possesses in the most unqualified terms.

After the Reform Bill passed, I had a fancy to become a member of Parliament, I addressed the electors of one of the new boroughs, with a view to attain, by means of their most sweet voices, the object of my ambition. I had the tact to incorporate in my speech several flourishing periods about the injury which was done to personal liberty by the assessed taxes; I spoke of the liberty of the press, the liberty of the negro, liberty of worship, magna charta, the major charta, no corn laws, no church, no army! The welkin raug with tumultuous applause—I was elected almost by acclamation. There is a party in the House called the Ultra Whig, which is just not Radical. The principles of this party, as I thought, coincided with mine exactly, and so I became a member of it. I attended the dinners of its leaders, their committees, and even their coteries. For a while I sailed with them right before the wind, as I accepted all their propositions, and voted for all their amendments. By and by I spoke a little in the House, was well received and grew somewhat confident in my resources. There was a question about the Pension List. My friends were resolved on abolishing it altogether. I looked over the list, and when I found that a great majority of the pensioners were females, receiving from fifty to a hundred or two hundred pounds a-year, I could not for the life of me think of turning those poor gentlewomen adrift. If they received these small incomes, it was to me a sufficient proof that they were in want of such assistance; and as I have from my youth upwards loved the fair, and honoured them for those virtues which they possess in much greater abundance, and practise with infinitely more sincerity than we do, I declared decidedly against a resolution which was intended to be proposed with a view of sweeping off the whole train at once.

I soon found myself on the edge of a volcano. Cold looks, stinted salutations in the House; and out of it, no consultation, no invitations to dinner, committee, or coterie; no more "*very* confidential" letters—informed me that I had broken with the Ultra Whigs. All this seemed to me very odd. I conceived that I had joined a party who made a peculiar boast of accelerating the march of liberty, and now I discovered that none but the leaders were actually to enjoy it.

The matter did not end here. After the lapse of a few posts, I received a long string of resolutions from my constituents, on all of which they hoped I should give my cordial assent. The first of these was for the abolition of all pensions without any distinction—I read no further. I put the whole series at once into the fire, determined never to vote for any measures of the king. What! was I a member of a free deliberative assembly, and not entitled to exercise my liberty, by forming and expressing my own judgment on all questions whatever? Nothing of the sort.. My polite and evasive letter in reply was answered by another, in which I was required either to pledge myself to the resolutions or to resign my seat. I went straight to the Treasury, and requested an appointment as steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, which the lords of that department gave me with no small delight. I left Parliament—the free and imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland! as it is called, where I found very speedily that I could not sit, unless I chose doubly to surrender every particle of my liberty, to my constituents, who wished to bind me hand and foot by pledges; and secondly, to a political party, who were desirous of using my vote solely as an instrument for the advancemenr of their own purposes. Here is a specimen of practical liberty for you—and that too, under the regime of *reform*!

My ideas of liberty,—always rather perplexed in this country,—were never more vague and unsettled than while I was a legislative automaton. The Whigs as long as they were out of office, declaimed constantly about the grievances of Ireland. The first measure which they proposed when in office, to a Reform Parliament, was to suspend the constitution altogether in that ill-starred country. Mr. O'Connell declared, very naturally, that such a law would destroy the liberty of Ireland;—Lord Althorp assured the House that his plan was the only method for preserving it! The ship-owners compained that the *free* trade system was tending rapidly to their destruction;—Mr. Poulett Thompson demonstrated that in consequence of that system they were better off than ever! The manufacturers assured the House that they were reduced to a state of slavery by the corn-laws, which made bread so dear, that they laboured twelve or fourteen hours to earn it, and had no time to read the newspapers. The agriculturists talked not of their liberty, for that, they said, was long gone by: they were reduced to a state of complete villeinage, in consequence of their corn being a great deal too cheap. The House voted, by a majority, against the malt-tax considering that the liberty of the subject was promoted by enabling him to drink a pot instead of a pint of beer;—the Ministers brought a majority to rescind that vote, stating that otherwise they must destroy the liberty of the subject by imposing a tax upon property! The tradesmen of London remonstrated against the assessed taxes; and, when remonstrance failed of its effect, some absolutely refused to pay them, because they were a a gross infraction of liberty. The Secretary for the Home Department sent the Sheriff to compel them to pay, proclaiming, through the usual organs, that, unless those taxes were collected, there was an end to the liberty of the country. The Diffusion Society imagines liberty to be synonimous with cheap books;—the booksellers maintain that the said Society, now a Corporation, is itself the very emblem of despotism. The poor declare that their liberties are gone, unless the rates be increased;—the housekeeper asserts that his freedom is no more if they be. The omnibus proprietors cry out that they would not give a farthing for reform, if they are to be prevented from running races perpetually between Paddington and the Bank —between Piccadilly and St. Paul's. The shopkeepers shout that before reform was, they were; and that it is a tyrannical innovation upon the constitution to have their business knocked up and their elderly customers knocked down by those frightful machines!—what, I again and again ask, is liberty? Is it to be found in England?

I go to Spain. I find two political parties—the friends of the Queen, and those of Don Carlos—fighting against each other,—in the name of liberty! I mingle with the muleteers and peasantry. I behold them in the sunshine and the shade, always good-humoured, living temperately on their snow-white bread, their cool and fragrant wine, and their delicious fruits. They go to mass—they sing to the guitar—they dance the fandango—they crowd to the bull-fight—just as if no civil war were going on in the country. They never see the police; they hardly know that a government exists, so little do they feel of its operation. They have no poor-rates—no assessed taxes—no eight hundred millions of national debt—no rates for watching, and lighting, and paving,—none of the evils, in short, to which we—happy beings in this land of liberty!—are exposed. Yet I am told, when I come home, that the Spaniards are in a state of the most abject ignorance and slavery. For their skill in algebra and mathematics I will not answer; but I will say, that, for all the purposes of practical liberty, they are a much more enlightened people than we are. They have the cheap freedom of common sense, for which we have exchanged the bungling, imperfect, and excessively expensive machinery of freedom by law, to which the patriarchal rule of Austria would be infinitely preferable.

I go to France. The Duke de Fitzjames assures me that the liberty of his country departed from the soil with Henry V., to whom he will ever swear allegiance. M. Guizot and the King desire me to laugh at the Duke; for that they, by their *juste milieu* system, (which means giving way to no party, and subjugating all,) have placed the freedom of the French upon an immovable basis. Louis Philippe repeats the famous scene which he had with the deputation that was headed by M. Lafitte, and triumphs in the victo-

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ry which he obtained on that occasion, and which, he says, has ever since made him a free man!

But when I look up at the Tuileries, and ask him what has become of the lilies, the ancient arms of his family, he shakes his head, as much as to say, that his sovereignty is limited by the sovereignty of the people, to which it must yield whenever the two powers come into conflict. If I walk to the *rue Jacob*, I find there a society actively at work for restoring the lost liberty not only of France, but of all the world. The first article of faith to which, however, they ask me to subscribe, is one which declared that *they* are the only judges of what liberty is and that they have received a mission to propagate it from the ghost of Robespierre! I had once a notion—I think it was that madman Burke who put it into my head—that this same Robespierre was the most notorious tyrant flung up on the surface of the stormy times of the French revolution. To propagate liberty in the name of Robespierre seemed to me, therefore, the most unintelligible mode of interpreting the word that I had yet lighted upon in all my expeditions for the discovery of the true magnetic pole of freedom.

Liberty, thought I at length, flies westward, as commerce does; so I shall cross the Atlantic, and see if it is to be found in the United States. I prepared myself for my travels by reading the life of the President Adams, once the pride of the Federalists, and the friend of Washington; but I found that he was scarcely seated in the chair of the chief magistrate when he began to doubt of his re-election. The popular party turned against him, and against his especial auxiliary the Honourable Timothy Pickering, his secretary of State. Timothy, one fine morning—it was in the month of May—was not a little surprised by receiving from the President the following laconicnote:—

"Sir,—As I perceive a necessity of introducing a change in the administration of the office of state, I think it proper to make this communication to the present Secretary of State, that he may have an opportunity of resigning if he chooses. I should wish the day on which his resignation is to take place to be named by himself. I wish for an answer to this letter on or before Monday morning, because the nomination of a successor must be sent to the Senate as soon as they sit.

"With esteem, I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"JOHN ADAMS."

Doubtless, said I to myself, if Timothy does not *choose* to resign, he need not; he will not be compelled to give up his office without some charge of incompetency or inttention, in such a country as the United States of America—the very cradle of freedom! Timothy accordingly replies thus:

"After deliberately reflecting on the overture you have been pleased to make to me, I do not feel it my duty to resign."

The rejoinder of the President was sent within an hour after in these terms:—

"Sir,—Divers causes and considerations, essential to the administration of the government, in my judgment, requiring a change in the department of state, you are hereby discharged from any further service as Secretary of State.

"JOHN ADAMS,"

"President of the United States."

Certainly a more despotic mode than this of dismissing a public functionary, who had held his office for five years without reproach, could not have been adopted in any monarchical state. The Anti-federalists threatened to turn out Adams, and in order to propitiate their favour he turned out Pickering. In the end Adams failed of his object, and was himself dismissed by the people, no principle of liberty being recognized by any party to any of these transactions, and no motive, in fact, existing to justify the dismissal of Timothy save the intrigues of John, and none to call for the rejection of John save the caprice of the people. These facts staggered my notions of republican freedom.

But when I went to Philadelphia, and found the white man every where turning up his nose at the black, and that I deeply, though most unintentionally, insulted a relative of my own, by asking him to take a glass of wine with myself and a person who happened to be next me at the *table d'hôte*—the said person having been unfortunate enough (as I afterwards perceived) to retain on his skin the fiftieth part of a shade of the hated negro hue, I gave up my pursuit after an explanation of liberty in America. The *name* was there, but the *thing* was neither there, nor any where else, that I could ever discover.

M. M.

—New Monthly Mag for March.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Recollections of a Naval Life. By Captain James Scott, R. N. 3 vols. London, 1834.

Captain Scott, who served in the last American war, was induced, for the gratification of his son, to throw together, in the narrative shape, an account of his naval experience. He did not originally design the work for publication, but a recent history of our operations on the Chesapeake during the war, containing many false statements detrimental to English glory, determined him to take the field in vindication of the national honour. For this purpose, the portion of his MSS., which related to that particular period of his life, would have been sufficient; but, having once resolved to appear in point, and stimulated, moreover, by the examples of such men as Hall and Marryatt, he was easily persuaded to give entire the reminiscences of his life.

It would be impossible that a career so diversified, and running through so many years could be barren of interest: and Captain Scott's narrative possesses just enough of entertainment to rescue it from the charge of dullness. The subjects of which he treats are familiar to every body; he cannot tell us anything new about them: we tread the quarter-deck, whether a squall, go ashore for water, or speak a ship, as we have done an hundred times before. But there is in every man's autobiography, if it be truly told, a special interest which can carry us through well known scenes with an unexpected zest. The impressions which the same things make on different individuals are always various, and, although we knew before the substance of those public events which Captain Scott describes, his personal relation of them is not destitute of characteristics that will reward the reader's patience.

The author writes in the spirit, but not in the language of a sailor. He now and then runs into some excess in description, which betrays his consciousness of the responsibility of literary labour and his desire to discharge it creditably; but the general tone of the work is that of a literal and conscientious confession. He waxes warm, like a Briton of old, on American presumption, flings a vocabulary of hard names at the Yankees, claims for England the supremacy by sea and land, and can see through a magnifying medium the arrant prejudices of our foes, while he cannot perceive in England or Englishmen a single quality of a boastful or unjust nature. This *was* the style of military and naval men some thirty years ago—and, perhaps, some ten years later. But we have outlived that want of generosity and manliness. We can afford to do justice to the enemy, to discern in the struggle of the Americans some righteous motives, and to admit, that while our own wisdom and valour have raised England to the loftiest height in the scale of nations, yet that neither her councils nor her physical force have been, at all times, immaculate. A long peace, and some bitter trials at home, have taught us the value of toleration and by forcing us to look into ourselves, have rendered us the better able to judge truly of others. There is less gallantry and sound patriotism in this fierce war of opinion than Captain Scott appears to suspect: he writes valiantly but he has forgotten what *Falstaff* "calls the better part of valour." That portion of the work which relates to American misrepresentations and English vindications, we leave to those who choose to entertain violent controversies, being well satisfied that if all such recriminatory exhibitions were suffered to pass away unnoticed, there would be a positive gain to the cause of truth which never can be served by passion.

As a specimen of Capt. SCOTT's humour, if we may so term it, we will select a passage which is as good as any of the kind which his volumes furnish.

A singular occurrence took place while cruising here; a large fish, of the baracouta species, leaped over the lee-quarter, and, alighting upon the arm of the man at the lee-wheel, bit the poor fellow so severely as to lodge him in the doctor's list for three weeks: it must have had its jaws open in this singular flight, and have closed them immediately upon finding itself in contact with the object first opposed to its further progress. It was secured, nd paid the penalty of its aerial gambols and flagitious attack by being unanimously condemned to serve as a propitiatory offering at the captain's table. A messmate (for whom I still entertain a high regard, and whose destiny for many years linked itself with mine, long after the total dispersion of the jovial band of ardent spirits who set forward on the path of life together) was in the habit of introducing this strange event whenever anything of the marvellous was brought upon the tapis; the laugh of incredulity which generally followed was sure to rouse an appeal to me for the varacity of the story; I could only confirm the fact, and thereby drew upon myself a share of the good-humoured jokes that invariably followed my friend Dick's recital.—After a hearty Ha, ha, ha! at our expense, one wag would open out,

"I say, Jemmy, where did this take place?"

"On the coast of Coramandel."

"Oh, oh! you have rounded the Cape, have you? thought so. Very odd all these wonderful sort of affairs happen on the other side of the Cape."

Another would take up the attack. Are you quite sure, Dick, (whose name, by the by, was Edwin, but who was always distinguished by the former cognomen) you have told the story correctly! that you have not capsized the whole business and instead of the fish biting the man jumped overboard and bit the fish, and being take[illegible] as the lawyers say) the finny comr[illegible]d baracouta surrounded the poor fellow and made a meal of him?"

"Well you may believe it or not, as you like, but I'll be d—d if it is not true," returned Dick.

"That is right, my boy," roared a third; "nothing like clenching the business."

"Upon my honour it is a fact; is it not, S—?"

"Quite right; stick to it, Paddy; every fellow can spin a yarn, but you are the boy for making it pass muster."

By this time the Irish blood of my friend Dick generally mounted, and *sans ceremonie* out would fly—

"D—n it, sir! do you think I would pledge my honour to a falsehood?"

"Go it, go it, my fine fat lad!" he was as thin as a whipping-post. "Coffee and pistols for two there."

"I repeat, it is a fact',' roared Dick, with increasing ill humour, looking around to single out some luckless wight, upon whom he could wreak his boiling ire.

"Steady so I—steady so I" was the cautious warning of another reefer to the rising storm.

"Steady be d—I do you mean to accuse me of falsehood? answer me that."

"Hollo, Master Dick, stopper there over all;" while another of the merry group would bawl out most lustily,

"Very well thus—very well thus—and no higher, my man."

"I say, Dick, you are all in the wind; you will be in irons directly—hard-up with your helm, hard up man."

To fasten on any one of his many tormentors was impossible, and hard a-weather it generally proved with Dick, for he would bolt like a shot amidst a roar of merriment, that gave, if possible, an additional impetus to the rapidity of his retreat.

The "D—n it, Sir! do you think I would pledge my honour to a falsehood?" is a rare example of naval good breeding. The union of a vulgar oath with the appeal to the highest test of a gentleman's sensibility is, possibly, an impartial instance of the sort of breeding that prevailed in the cabin in the old school; but we hope matters are improved, and that officers in the navy can maintain their honour without resorting to the armory of Billin sgate. In this short passage—which professes to be a scene copied from reality—the reader will perceive the copiousness of these coarse embellishments, and will agree with us in our reprehension of their use. The navy may have been more experienced in Captain Scott's time, as he asserts it to have been, but it is certainly less censurable on other gounds at the present day.

But humour is not Capain Scott's *forte*, nor, indeed, is it his taste. He is rather a grave relater of facts and a sombre commentator upon them. He must not be mistaken, from our preceding extract, for one who indulges in poor jokes. A strong zeal for the service occupies his mind and he thinks much less of the manner in which he expresses himself, than of the truth and utility of his matter. The work is, therefore, solid in its character—but monotonous and heavy; he is deficient in the skill to make an attractive history of his experience. He will be read by his contemporaries for the sake of the recollections he records, but he cannot hope to find a place near such a writers as MARRYATT, who inspire their subjects with an universal interest.

We will show the captain in a different aspect. When he was at Lisbon during the French campaign, a young Portuguese nobleman who had espoused the cause of Napoleon, was seized in the disguise of a peasant conveying dispatches across the country. For this dire offence against the liberties of his native land, he was tried, and sentenced to death.

Few events could have created a greater sensation among the inhabitants of every grade in Lisbon than the condemnation and approaching execution of one of their highest nobles. It may be supposed that his numerous friends and relatives left no means untried to avert the dreadful sentence; many of his own rank in life, though completely at variance with the political tenets of the unfortunate prisoner, joined in the prayer of the supplicants—I believe more from the feeling of disgrace thrown upon their order, than from any friendly solicitude towards him or his family. But among the middle and lower classes, not a voice was raised in his favor. Had mercy been shown towards him, it is not improbable that an insurrectionary movement would have taken place. All these circumstances, of course, had their due weight and consideration with the ruling powers; besides, in the then existing state of the country, the necessity of making a severe example of so conspicuous an offender was obvious. The decree was confirmed, and the day fixed for his execution.

I was one of the English officers who witnessed the awful spectacle: we repaired to the spot about ten o'clock in the morning. The side of the square facing the river was left open, the other three were lined with troops three deep, close up to the houses; around the scaffold was another body of troops, forming a small circle not thirty feet from the faggots. No person was allowed to enter this reserved circle but the English officers, and a very few natives of the higher orders. All the houses that could command a view of the spot were crowded from the roof downwards; they presented one mass of human beings packed almost to suffocation. The windows were studded with heads from the sills to the upper-most parts. The whole line through which the cavalcade passed exhibited the same anxious solicitude to catch a glimpse of the condemned. The shipping in the river, from the fishing-boat to the largest vessel, in the line of view, were clustered like bees from the truck to the deck, on the rigging yards, and spars. The eager gaze and indistinct hum of those who commanded a view of Arsenal-street, announced that the procession had entered it. All was hushed; the melancholy tinkling of the bell belonging to the Host, which accompanied the *cortege*, was alone heard in the distance, gradually increasing, until, with the measured tramp of human footsteps, it became more painfully audible.

The banners of the monks were seen waving over, the bayonets of the troops. Suddenly the latter opened their ranks to the right and left, and the principal personage in the melancholy drama appeared, clothed in a loose white dress, bare-footed, carrying a cross upon his right shoulder. A high paper cap, bearing the inscription of "Traitor!" covered his head I can never forget the convulsive start, the look of horror that spread over his fine features as the scaffold broke abruptly on his view. Even at this dreadful moment, and under other circumstances, I should have recognised him by the striking resemblance he bore to his elder sister. He rallied and walked on to the foot of the fatal steps that were to conduct him to eternity. Here he remained in prayer for a short time with the monks around him. The last rites administered, the cross was taken from his shoulder, and, bidding farewell to his ghostly adviser, he ascended the scaffold, attended by one of the friars. He tripped at the first step, but, immediately recovering himself, mounted with a firm and resolute bearing. Here again for a short time he entered into earnest conversation with his religious attendant. He then submitted himself to the hands of the executioner, by sitting down on the seat I have described, with his back to the stout spar, against which his head reclined; his hands were then lashed together before him, and his legs to the uprights that supported the seat. The paper cap was removed, and a linen one substituted.

We forbear to quote the account of the last agonies:—they are unnecessarily minute and painful.

A description of the torpedo which was used, but it appears without much effect, in the American war, is not without some interest. Captain Scott, on a dark night, lying in Lynhaven Bay, fell in with an American schooner, which he captured, and placed in charge of a midshipman and six hands. The next morning, having disposed of the prisoners, he returned to inspect the prize.

On arriving along side, I found Mr. P—I, the midshipman whom I had left in charge, busily employed with his men hauling on board what he conceived to be a great prize. As I stepped on board, their united endeavours had succeeded in landing it on the schooner's deck. At the first glance the truth flashed across my mind. It was a torpedo. By some singular good agency the men in hoisting it on board had seized upon the only line of the many attached to the machine that it would not have ensured their destruction. The boat we had chased in the night, on being discovered, was supposed to have cut it away. Observing the arrow and buoys floating alongside, Jack got hold of the spar, and finding something attached to it kept hauling away, wondering with all his might what the devil he had got hold of. Had I not arrived at that precise moment, it is more than probable they would have pulled one of the fatal laniards that must have launched them into eternity. I instantly ordered every man to quit it, and, carefully cutting away the ropes and lines attached to it I felt more at my ease, and began to scrutinize the diabolical messenger. It was nothing more than a long cask with a thick square piece of iron cantaining the gun-lock fixed on to the bunghole, in this piece of iron was inserted a peg of the same material, to which the lines were fastened; the withdrawal of the peg, as I suspected, would have completed friend Jonathan's humane intention. But I took especial good care to leave it unmolested till all danger should cease in handling it. Having cleared it from its gear, I broke in the head, and, starting the three hundred pounds of gunpowder it contained into the sea, commenced my examination. The sting extracted, I pulled out the peg, and click and the flash in the pan confirmed the wisdom of my precaution. The clearance I made of the gear debarred me from forming perhaps a correct idea of the manner in which it was to be guided to its destination, but I will state the inference I then drew from its "appliances and means to boot." The torpedo to have been slung to the centre of a small spar supported at each end by a buoy, about fourteen or fifteen feet below the surface of the water. To each of these buoys a line was made fast, leading to the peg before mentioned. To keep the buoys parrallel to the beam of the vessel to be attacked, other lines from the buoys were attached to the end of another spar, styled an arrow, which floated in a line with the steam, forming a triangle, the spar between the buoys being the base; to the opposite end of the arrow, the line was made fast which was to veer it astern in the hawse of the vessel. If it came athwart hawse as intended, the buoys must pass on either side of the cable—the force of the tide then sweeping the torpedo under the bows, & the whole weight of the apparatus coming upon the line from the peg to the buoy caught by the ship's cable, drew the fatal peg, and the explosion took place. If the machine could be fixed to the bottom of the ship, her destruction must ensue; but the folly of setting them adrift in the manner pursued by the Americans must be obvious: even allowing they had got athwart hawse, it is extremely doubtful whether they would have effected any material mischief; besides, the precaution of mooring buoys a head of the ships would have completely frustrated such futile attempts.

MISCELLANEA.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—On March 27th, M. de Monthel proceeded to Gratz with despatches from Charles X. for the Duchess of Berry. The Princess will shortly go to Bohemia. She will occupy the Imperial Palace or Brandeiss, in the vicinity of Prague. The Emperor, with great kindness, has placed that residence at her disposal. The Duchess will arrive at Brandeiss upon the 1st of May. The Emperor will receive her at his palace on her passage through [illegible] inst.—*Gazette de France.*

THE LYONS RIOTS.—A letter of the 18th inst. from Lyons, says that the loss of the troops in killed and wounded amounts to 20 officers and 400 sub-officers and privates. The loss of the insurgents is unknown.

THE TITHE CHILD.—James Brock was the tenth child of his parents. When this boy's mother went to pay her tithe to Dr. Barnard, the Rector of Maghera, afterwards Bishop of Limerick, and well known as a friend of Dr. Johnson, and a member of *the Club*, the poor woman said, "Sir, you have the tenth of all I possess, except my children: it is but justice you should have the tenth of them too; here is my tenth son, take him and provide for him." Dr. Barnard took the child at her word, clothed and sent him to school, where he ever went by the name of *Tithe.—Quarterly Review.*

M. Lionne and M. Surrut, editors of the *Tribune* were yesterday conducted from St. Pelagie to the office of their journal, where the seals were broken and a fresh search made. The cashier being absent the money-box was opened by a locksmith. An inventory was made of the correspondence found and taken, but it is said not to be of later date than 1833, and part of it of antecedent years. The seals were then reaffixed, and the two prisoners taken back to the place of their confinement. M. Marrast, editor of the *Tribune*, was arrested yesterday in a country house near Paris, to which he had retired upon seals being placed on the office of that journal.—*French paper. Times April* 24.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—The number of appeals and causes decided by Lord Eldon, between November 22, 1823, and the sitting before Easter Term, 1827, was 75. By Lord Lyndhurst, from that time to November 22, 1830, it was 119; by Lord Brougham, from that date to the present time (the return is dated April 15, 1834), it was 237. Appeals set down in the year from November 22, 1823, was 3: and in 1824 it was 41; next year 40; next 56; next year it was 35; in 1828, 51; in 1829 it was 42; next year 52; next year 62; in 1832, 50; in 1833, 52; and to the present time, 21. Appeals for judgment first day of Michaelmas Term, 1826, 44; same day, 1830, 10; same day, 1833, 1. When Lord Eldon went out of office, in 1827, 97 appeals stood for hearing, the first of them dated so far back as June 3, 1823. When Lord Lyndhurst went out, in 1830, there stood 103; and the *first day of Easter Term* this year there were only 43, the first of which was set down June 7 1833, the number set down before November 6, 1833, was 12. On the first day of last Easter Term one appeal stood for judgment, and no causes. What an answer does this abridgment of a Parliamentary paper, delivered this morning, make to the columniators of the Lord Chancellor!—*Globe.*

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—In a letter from Toulon of the 5th, we read:—"On seeing our roadstead covered with ships, and the unusual bustle in the harbour and port, it is easy to perceive that a maritime expedition is in preparation; but we cannot tell what its destination may be. The following are the names of the ships ready, or getting ready:—The Suffren, the Nestor, and the Duquesne, of the line; the Didon, bearing the flag of Admiral Massien de Clerval, and the Arthémise and Bellone frigates, with sloops, brigs, and storeships, amounting, together, to fifteen vessels': In the harbour are the three decker the Montebello, the two-decker the Scipion, and sloops and brigs, making in all eight more ships."

THE FRENCH AND THE ARABS.—On Monday the following notice was posted at Lloyd's:—

Gibraltar, March 21

SIR—I have to inform you, for the information of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's that, by the arrival of the Tuscan vessel Tree Sonnelli, of the 10th inst. letters were received, announcing, that a treaty of peace had just been concluded at Oran between the French and Bedouins, from which it was expected great advantages would be derived.

(Signed) J R. OXLEREY, Agent to Lloyd's.

To the Secretary to Lloyd's.

THE MAJESTY OF DENMARK—The banishment of Prince Frederick, son of the Crown Prince, has thus been explained. It appears that this young gentleman lifted his hands, not only against his wife, but also against the King and Queen. Denmark is unfortunate for its family *fracas* The prince is to be sent on his travels to Iceland.

A CRABBED PAIR.—A very laughable incident occurred last week, on one of the quays, which turned out a source of merriment to every fortunate spectator. Two Irish gentlemen having landed from one of the steam-packets, which usually put in here on their voyage from Dublin to London, taking advantage of the opportunity, hastened to our fish-market, where they purchased four large live crabs, with an intention of regaling themselves after their national taste, during the continuance of their voyage. Anticipating the greatest pleasure from their feast, they proceeded with the crabs under their arms as far as Britonside, when *heu mihi*! one of the sidegoing captives seized the hand of its unlucky owner, and with its claw obtained so firm a tenure of the gentleman's digits as to cause him forthwith to drop the other crab, and cry lustily for help. His friend immediately laid his own purchase on the ground and went for the purpose of dexterously extricating the sinister hand of the sufferer, when lo! his own became no less firmly held by the gripe of the merciless creature. This calamity only caused another call for help, in the true Milesian brogue, from those who were thus unexpectedly handcuffed as tightly as two deserters, and it was not until some porters had broken off the claws of the crab that, they were released. The hats of the gentlemen had fallen off in the fright, and, in the meanwhile, the other crabs had crawled to on little distance, so that the hunt with which this scene was followed was no less laughable than the dread with which the creatures were handled when caught. The whole scene was worthy the burin of a Cruikshank. *Plymouth Journal.*

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